



New York State Department of Health

1997 EDITION

covering data reported
through December 1996

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New York State Department of Health
Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237

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AIDS

IN NEW YORK STATE

1997 EDITION

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State of New York
Department of Health

Introduction

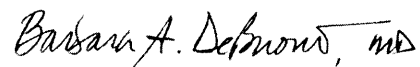
In the last two years, there have been dramatic changes in the HIV / AIDS epidemic in New York State and in the nation. For the first time since the beginning of the epidemic, there has been a reduction in both the number of deaths from AIDS and in estimates of AIDS-opportunistic illnesses. In New York, we also have seen an encouraging decrease in HIV infection among women of childbearing age and in newborns. These encouraging trends have been accelerated by the introduction of protease inhibitors and combination antiretroviral therapy in the treatment of HIV infection.

The decline in AIDS cases and deaths can be attributed in part to the wide range of innovative health care and supportive services for people living with HIV, put into place in New York in recent years in a remarkable melding of state, local, federal and private funding sources, the collaboration of government and health and community providers, and the participation of affected communities. New York's HIV / AIDS care network is the most comprehensive in the nation.

However, fewer AIDS deaths with continued new HIV infections means there will be more people living with HIV who are in need of services. With combination therapy recommended for most people with HIV infection, even before the onset of clinical symptoms, and viral load laboratory monitoring required to manage this therapy, the costs of pharmaceuticals, laboratory services and ambulatory care will likely rise, even at a time when in-hospital costs for HIV care are falling.

AIDS in New York provides a wide range of statistical information on the HIV / AIDS epidemic in New York State based largely on data collected by the New York State Department of Health. It highlights findings from epidemiologic studies, surveillance and program evaluations. As such, it has served as a valuable resource for all those concerned with monitoring and addressing the epidemic.

The State Department of Health will continue to monitor the course of the HIV / AIDS epidemic to provide policy makers, health care provider, community organizations and the affected community with the most accurate scientific information available to design and implement effective prevention strategies and service programs.



Barbara A. DeBuono, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner of Health

Table of Contents

HIV Infection in New York State	1
HIV Prevalence by Gender Those Tested in Unlinked Studies New York State	3
HIV Positivity by Gender Those Tested With Their Knowledge New York State	4
HIV INFECTION IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE	5
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women Total Tested, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996	7
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women New York State excluding New York City, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996	8
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women New York City Residents, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996	9
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women by Zip Code of Residence New York City, Deliveries 1994 - 1996	10
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women by County of Residence and Time Period New York State, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996	11
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women by County of Residence New York State excluding New York City, 1994 - 1996	13
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women Trends by Region New York State, Deliveries January 1988 - December 1996	14
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women Trends by Race/Ethnicity by Region New York State, Deliveries January 1988 - December 1996	15
Prenatal Care (PCAP) Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing HIV Positivity by Public Health Region New York State, 1991 - 1996	16
HIV Seropositivity Among Women of Childbearing Age by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Location of Test Site New York State, 1996	17
HIV INFECTION IN STD CLINIC CLIENTS	18
Unlinked Survey of STD Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics New York State excluding New York City, Visits January 1994 - December 1996	19

Unlinked Survey of STD Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics New York City, Visits January 1990 - December 1996	20
STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing HIV Positivity by Public Health Region and Sex New York State, 1991 through 1996	21
STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing Trends in HIV Positivity by Public Health Region New York State, 1991 - 1996	22
HIV INFECTION IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS	23
Unlinked Survey of Homeless Youth HIV Prevalence by Sex by Demographic Characteristics and Risk New York City, Specimens Collected January 1992 - December 1996	25
Unlinked Survey of Adolescents HIV Prevalence by Sex by Demographic Characteristics and Risk New York City, Specimens Collected April 1993 - December 1996	26
HIV Prevalence Among Military Recruits by Demographic Characteristics by Region New York State, January 1992 - December 1996	27
HIV Prevalence Among Job Corps Entrants by Demographic Characteristics by Region New York State, January 1992 - December 1996	28
HIV INFECTION IN SUBSTANCE USERS	29
Unlinked Survey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk New York City, June 1992 - December 1996	32
Unlinked Survey in Drug Detoxification Treatment Programs HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk New York State excluding New York City, January 1992 - December 1996	33
Unlinked Survey in Drug-Free Treatment Programs HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk New York City and Vicinity, January 1992 - December 1996	34
Unlinked Survey of Residential Drug-Free Treatment Center Clients HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics New York City, January 1993 - December 1996	35
Unlinked Survey in Alcohol Treatment Programs HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics New York State, 1995 - 1996	36

Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program HIV Seropositivity Among Clients Tested New York State, January 1, 1996 - December 31, 1996	37
HIV INFECTION IN PRISON INMATES	38
Unlinked Survey of Prison Inmates HIV Prevalence by Sex and Demographic Characteristics New York State, 1987 through 1996 - 1997	39
Unlinked Survey of Correctional Facility Entrants HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics New York City, Specimens Collected January 1989 - December 1996	40
State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program HIV Seropositivity Among Inmates Tested New York State, 1996	41
HIV INFECTION IN MEDICAL PATIENTS	42
Unlinked Survey of Chest Clinic Clients With Confirmed or Suspected Tuberculosis HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics New York City, Specimens Collected January 1990 - December 1996	43
HIV Prevalence in Medical Practice Specimens Tested by New York State through December 1996	44
HIV Prevalence in Blood Specimens Tested by New York City New York City, January 1996 - December 1996	45
Community Health Clinics HIV Seropositivity by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category of Those Tested New York State, 1996	46
HIV Status of Tuberculosis Cases by Sex New York State, 1996	47
STATE-OPERATED ANONYMOUS TEST SITE CLIENTS	48
State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients HIV Seropositivity by Sex and Location of Test Site New York State, 1993 - 1996	49
State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients HIV Seropositivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category New York State, 1996	50
PLANNING RESOURCES	51
HIV Services by Zip Code Albany County, 1996	54

Risk Indicators, HIV Infection/Illness and AIDS Cases by Zip Code Albany County, 1996	55
AIDS Morbidity and Mortality	56
Total AIDS Incidence by Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	58
States That Have Reported 5,000 or More AIDS Cases Cases Confirmed through December 1996	59
Cumulative AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age and Mortality United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1996	60
AIDS Cases Confirmed in 1996 by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age and Mortality United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1996	62
AIDS Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population Confirmed in 1996 and Cumulative Totals by Age Group in the United States, New York State and Surrounding States Cases Confirmed through December 1996	64
AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	65
Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Case Definition Criteria, Gender, Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	66
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AIDS CASES IN NEW YORK STATE	67
AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence and Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	68
Cumulative AIDS Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	70
AIDS Cases by Ryan White Consortia and Year of Diagnosis, Cumulative Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	71
Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Consortia New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	72
Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	74-86
AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	87
AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Consortia New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	88

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 Among New York City Residents by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Borough New York City, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	91
Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category and New York City Borough New York City, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	92
Cumulative Adult AIDS Case Rates by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood System New York City, Cases Confirmed through December 1996	93
AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 in New Jersey Counties Abutting New York City by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New Jersey, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	94
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS OF AIDS	95
Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	96
Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	98
Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Age Group, Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Ryan White Consortia New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	100
PEDIATRIC AIDS CASES	101
Distribution of Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	102
Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category, Age and Residence New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	103
Pediatric AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	104
Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 per 100,000 Population by Region New York City, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	105
Selected Diseases at Diagnosis Among Pediatric AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	106
AIDS CASES AMONG NEW YORK STATE ADOLESCENTS	107
Adolescent AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	108
AIDS Cases Among Adolescents Ages 13 - 21 Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Race, Age and Residence New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	109

AIDS Incidence Among Adolescents Ages 13 - 21 by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	110
AIDS AMONG NEW YORK STATE ADULTS	111
Adults Living With AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	112
Adult Female AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, and Cumulative Female Cases by Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	114
Adult Female AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis, Exposure Category, Age and Residence New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	115
Adult Male AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, and Cumulative Cases by Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	116
Adult Male AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Age and Residence New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	117
AIDS Prevalence: Number of Adults Alive with AIDS at the End of Each Year, by Sex New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	118
Diseases at Diagnosis per 1,000 Adult AIDS Cases New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	119
Selected Diseases at Diagnosis Among Adult Male AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	120
Selected Diseases at Diagnosis Among Adult Female AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	121
AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 Among People Aged 55 and Older by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Residence New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	122
HIV TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES AND SUBPOPULATIONS	123
AIDS Incidence Among Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	126
AIDS Cases Among Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	127
AIDS Incidence Among Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	128-129
AIDS Cases Attributable to Heterosexual Transmission by Gender, Age, Exposure Category of Partner, Residence and Race/Ethnicity New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	130

AIDS Cases Attributable to Heterosexual Transmission by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	131
Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	132
AIDS CASES AMONG INMATES IN NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	133
AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 Among State Prison Inmates by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Age and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	134
Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 Among State Prison Inmates New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	135
MORTALITY DUE TO AIDS	136
Mortality Among AIDS Cases by Half Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	137
Mortality Among AIDS Patients by Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997	138
Deaths from HIV / AIDS New York City, 1983 - 1996	139
Ranking of AIDS Among the Five Leading Causes of Death by Population Group and Age New York State, 1995	140
AIDS as a Leading Cause of Death for New York City Men and Women Ages 20 - 39 New York City, 1984 - 1995	141
Health Services and Expenditures for HIV/AIDS in New York State	142
HIV UNINSURED CARE PROGRAMS	142
HIV Uninsured Care Programs AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), ADAP Plus, HIV Home Care Enrollment and Demographics New York State, 1996	145
ADAP Drug Utilization by Category Users by Month New York State, January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1996	146
HIV Uninsured Care Programs New York State, Expenditures by Quarter	147
Anti-Retroviral Therapy New York State ADAP, Monthly Cost	148
ADAP by Gender and Race/Ethnicity Percentage by Year of Enrollment New York State, October 1987 - December 1996	149

AIDS Drug Assistance Program Summary Expenditures New York State Residents, January - December 1996	150
ADAP Plus Summary Expenditures New York State Residents, January - December 1996	151
Home Care Summary Expenditures New York State Residents, January - December 1996	152
USE OF HOSPITALS FOR HIV/AIDS CARE	153
HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges, Days and Length of Stay by Year New York State, 1990 - 1996	155
HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay New York State, 1996	156
HIV / AIDS Average Daily Inpatient Census New York State, 1990 - 1996	157-158
Pediatric HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges, Days and Length of Stay by Year and Region New York State, 1990 - 1996	159
Pediatric HIV / AIDS Hospitalizations by Age, Length of Stay and Percent of Days New York State, 1996	160
HIV / AIDS Tuberculosis Hospitalizations and Length of Stay New York State, 1990 - 1996	161
HIV / AIDS Hospitalizations of Patients with Tuberculosis New York City, 1990 - 1996	162
HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Location New York State, 1990 - 1996	163
HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Location New York State, 1996	165
HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Auspice New York State, 1990 - 1996	166
HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Auspice New York State, 1996	167
HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics for Designated AIDS Centers, HHC Hospitals and Other Hospitals New York State, 1990 - 1996	168-169
HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges by Disposition New York State, 1990 - 1996	170
HIV / AIDS Hospitalizations by Primary Expected Payor by Year New York State, 1990 - 1996	171-172

AIDS-RELATED COSTS AND EXPENDITURES	173
Annual Medicaid Expenditures for People with AIDS	174-175
New York State, Federal Fiscal Years 1986 - 1995	
Medicaid Expenditures for People with AIDS	176
New York State, Federal Fiscal Year 1995	
Estimated Lifetime HIV-Related Costs for Medicaid Eligibles with AIDS Onset in 1995	177
New York State	
Estimated AIDS Funding by State Agency and Program	
New York State General Fund	178
Fiscal Years 1996 - 1997 and 1997 - 1998	

HIV INFECTION IN NEW YORK STATE

Due to the extended incubation period between HIV infection and clinical illness, AIDS cases reflect HIV transmission patterns that occurred a decade or more ago. In order to gain more complete and timely data on the prevalence of HIV infection among New York's citizens, the New York State Department of Health monitors HIV prevalence among several population groups, including the following:

- *Unlinked HIV Seroprevalence Studies*

Unlinked HIV seroprevalence studies test leftover blood specimens, originally drawn for routine diagnostic tests, for HIV antibodies after all other testing has been completed and after all personal identifying information has been removed from the specimen. The test results cannot be linked back to the individual from whom the specimen was originally drawn and, therefore, the seroprevalence studies are performed exclusively for epidemiologic purposes. This type of study reduces the selection bias that occurs when people volunteer to be tested. Data on demographic characteristics, clinical conditions and risk behaviors are obtained from the client's charts prior to the blinding and testing of the specimen. However, since clients are not interviewed, data on risk behavior is often very

limited. A wide variety of sites have been studied using this methodology, including sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics, substance abuse treatment clinics, adolescent clinics, homeless youth clinics and prison intake centers.

- *Voluntary and Anonymous Counseling and Testing Data*

The Department of Health monitors the results of people voluntarily seeking HIV testing through confidential and anonymous counseling and testing sites, medical clinics, private physicians' offices, prisons and drug treatment programs.

- *National Seroprevalence Studies that include New York State Residents*

The Department of Defense and the Job Corps test new applicants for HIV and have made their seroprevalence data available without identifying information.

There are several caveats that should be considered when interpreting the HIV prevalence data:

- Sampling bias cannot be eliminated. For example, the HIV prevalence among females attending an upstate STD clinic cannot be generalized to all females in areas outside of New York City, as those who attended

the clinic may be more likely to be at risk for HIV infection. Even seroprevalence studies of entire populations must be interpreted with care. The results from the Survey of Childbearing Women, for example, cannot be generalized to other reproductive-age women because they represent only women carrying pregnancies to term. Similarly, the results from the military survey cannot be generalized to all young adults because those with certain risk characteristics may not apply for military service and, therefore, may "self-select" out of the sample.

- Where possible, data have been provided for Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives. However, in some seroprevalence studies, the small number of individuals tested prevent release of this information due to confidentiality concerns. The Survey of Childbearing Women did not collect information on Native American identity until May 1996.

Prevalence of HIV infection within the groups studied in New York State varies significantly, from 25 percent among clients of New York City methadone maintenance treatment programs to 0.15 percent among women giving birth in areas outside New York City.

Overall, these data demonstrate a high correlation between injecting drug use and HIV infection in both men and women. Prevalence of HIV infection is also elevated among men and women who are being treated for other STDs. In general, the prevalence of HIV infection is consistently higher among residents of New York City compared with the rest of the state, and is highest in people between the ages of 20 and 49, and among blacks and Hispanics.

In recent years, many of the studies have found the rate of HIV infection in females to be higher than the rate in similarly studied males. This is particularly evident in young women from data in military recruits, Job Corps entrants and adolescent clinic clients. This difference has also been seen in prison inmates, drug-free clinic clients and alcohol treatment clients.

HIV Prevalence by Gender

Those Tested in Unlinked Studies

New York State

	Males		Females	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Women of Childbearing Age				
Survey of Childbearing Women	—	—	259,558	0.4
New York City (1996)			120,082	0.8
Rest of State (1996)			135,309	0.2
STD Clinic Clients				
New York City (1990-1996)	54,632	8.4	28,730	5.7
Rest of State (1994-1996)	12,597	1.3	6,114	1.0
Adolescents/Young Adults				
Homeless Youth (1992-1996)	2,686	1.8	3,183	1.5
Adolescent Clinic Clients (1993-1996)	1,551	0.3	5,029	0.6
Substance Abusers				
NYC MMTP Clinic Clients (1992-1996)	11,919	29.0	5,466	27.4
NYS excluding NYC Drug Detox Clinic Clients (1992-1996)	4,299	9.3	1,700	7.3
NYC/NYC Vicinity Drug Free Clinic Clients (1992-1996)	4,491	4.2	1,567	8.8
NYC Residential Drug Free Clinic Clients (1993-1996)	2,202	6.2	657	12.6
Alcohol Abuse Treatment Program Clients (1995-1996)				
New York City	513	12.3	273	13.2
Rest of State	291	2.4	104	3.8
State Prison Inmates				
New York State DOH Survey (1987-1997)	5,286	11	3,193	18
New York City DOH Survey (1989-1996)	9,803	10.8	2,901	22.4
Medical Patients				
New York City Chest Clinic Clients (1990-1996)	3,163	31.5	1,865	21.4

HIV Positivity by Gender

Those Tested With Their Knowledge

New York State

	Males		Females	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Women of Childbearing Age				
Prenatal Care Assistance Program	—	—	40,065	0.5
New York City (1996)	—	—	26,601	0.7
Rest of State (1996)	—	—	13,464	0.2
Family Planning Clinic Clients (1996)	—	—	56,885	0.6
Voluntary Testing Program for				
Women of Childbearing Age	—	—	70,153	1.1
New York City (1996)	—	—	51,912	1.4
Rest of State (1996)	—	—	18,241	0.4
STD Clinic Clients (1996)	13,808	0.8	9,762	0.4
Adolescents/Young Adults				
Military Applicants (1992-1996)	72,999	0.07	16,843	0.15
New York City	21,373	0.17	6,239	0.30
Rest of State	51,563	0.03	10,593	0.06
Job Corp Applicants (1992-1996)	9,257	0.28	5,608	0.45
New York City	6,800	0.32	4,349	0.46
Rest of State	2,457	0.16	1,259	0.40
Substance Abusers				
Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program (1996)	6,722	7.1	4,786	7.6
State Prison Inmates (1996)	3,416	2.1	1,016	5.7
Medical Patients				
Medical Practice Specimens				
Specimens Tested by NYCDOH (1996)	53,895	8.6	65,208	3.8
Specimens Tested by NYSDOH (1996)	54,605	3.0	73,510	1.1
Community Health Clinic Clients (1996)	9,147	5.2	12,194	2.3
Tuberculosis Cases (1996)				
New York City	1,269	33.8	784	26.0
Rest of State	324	20.7	211	4.7
State-Operated Anonymous Test Sites (1993-1996)	6,619	1.2	6,266	0.8

HIV Infection in Women of Childbearing Age

Childbearing Women

Between November 30, 1987, and April 30, 1996, the New York State Department of Health conducted an unlinked HIV seroprevalence study in childbearing women by blindly testing specimens from the New York State Newborn Screening Program for HIV antibodies, after all identifying information was removed. The presence of HIV antibodies in newborns indicates infection of the mother and not necessarily infection of the infant. Recent studies suggest that less than 30 percent of infants born to HIV-infected mothers are themselves infected and that ZDV therapy during pregnancy and delivery can substantially reduce the rate of vertical HIV transmission.

On May 1, 1996, the State Department of Health implemented new regulations to ensure that HIV-positive women were identified early in their pregnancies in order to allow them an opportunity to receive ZDV therapy and, thus, reduce the risk of HIV transmission to their children. For those women not identified during pregnancy, the regulations provided a "safety net" by providing them with the opportunity to request the result of the HIV testing of their newborn that was previ-

ously carried out as part of the unlinked survey. For women who requested the result of their newborn's HIV test, the specimens were tested with identifying information linked to the specimen. For those women who did not request the result of their newborn's HIV test, all identifying information was removed before the specimens were tested as was previously done for the unlinked study. The nonidentifying data from both the blinded study and the consented testing program have been combined to provide information for 1996 that is identical to that collected in previous years for the unlinked survey of childbearing women.

Between November 30, 1987, and December 31, 1996, the department tested blood samples from 2,534,153 newborn metabolic screening cards. Of these, 14,689 (0.58%) were positive for the presence of HIV antibody. The HIV prevalence varied considerably by geographic location, age and racial/ethnic group. HIV prevalence in childbearing women has been decreasing over the period of the study. These decreases are most evident among Hispanic and white women giving birth in New York City, as well as among Hispanic women outside of New York

City. However, significant increases have been noted for women in urban areas outside of New York City.

Beginning in February 1997, HIV infection was added to the list of seven other medical conditions all New York infants must be tested for under the state's Newborn Screening Program. All babies born in New York State are now routinely tested for HIV antibodies, and the baby's test results are provided to the baby's mother by the physician in charge of the baby's medical care. This approach makes available important information to mothers and physicians by identifying newborn babies who are at risk for HIV and AIDS. Infants testing positive for HIV antibodies are referred for immediate follow-up testing by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to confirm actual infection. Early identification of infected infants allows appropriate therapeutic medical interventions.

Prenatal Care Assistance Program (PCAP)

State-funded Prenatal Care Assistance Program (PCAP) projects are required to routinely provide HIV counseling and offer confidential testing to all pregnant women seen in their facilities. During 1996, 68,575 women

were counseled and 39,162 were tested for HIV antibodies. The overall rate of seropositivity among these women was 0.56 percent.

Family Planning Clinic Clients

State-funded family planning clinics also are required to offer confidential HIV counseling and testing to all clients. During 1996, 182,536 family planning clients were pretest counseled and 56,885 were tested for HIV antibodies. The statewide seropositivity rate was 0.60 percent.

Voluntary HIV Testing Program

Several programs within the New York State Department of Health offer voluntary HIV counseling and testing to women of childbearing age in an effort to provide early identification and intervention to reduce the transmission of HIV to newborns.

These programs include the Prenatal Care Assistance Program, Medicaid Obstetrical Maternal Services, the Women's Services Unit (formerly the Obstetrical Voluntary HIV Testing Program) and Pediatric/Adolescent/Maternal HIV Services. During 1996, 70,153 women were tested through these programs with an overall positivity rate of 1.1 percent. Seropositivity in New York City test sites was much higher (1.3%) than in sites in the rest of the state (0.4%). In terms of risk, the highest HIV infection rate appeared among women who injected drugs (16.0%). The highest rates of HIV infection were seen among black women (2.0%), followed by Hispanic (0.8%) and Native American women (0.6%). Women who test positive are assisted in obtaining medical and social services for themselves and their children.

HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women

Total Tested, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996

	November 1987 - December 1995			January 1996 - December 1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	1,332	1,286,546	0.10	115	140,502	0.08
Black, non-Hispanic	8,002	448,226	1.79	698	48,493	1.44
Hispanic	3,911	383,351	1.02	263	47,731	0.55
Asian	62	83,833	0.07	7	12,102	0.06
Native American*	—	—	—	1	235	0.43
Other	217	65,953	0.33	30	10,361	0.29
Unknown	50	6,686	0.75	1	134	0.75
Age						
10-19	665	209,779	0.32	57	23,914	0.24
20-24	2,905	494,323	0.59	188	50,408	0.37
25-29	4,603	690,835	0.67	325	71,192	0.46
30-34	3,489	585,434	0.60	329	71,950	0.46
35-39	1,594	241,759	0.66	185	34,786	0.53
40-49	229	44,641	0.51	28	7,047	0.40
Unknown	89	7,824	1.14	3	261	1.15
Region						
New York City ¹	11,384	1,032,803	1.10	906	120,082	0.75
NYC - Vicinity ²	1,012	434,153	0.23	78	52,622	0.15
Mid-Hudson ³	226	100,099	0.23	24	11,471	0.21
Upstate Urban ⁴	545	305,030	0.18	67	32,679	0.21
Upstate Rural ⁵	277	363,675	0.08	28	38,537	0.07
Out-of-State Resident	43	34,428	0.12	10	4,112	0.24
Unknown Residence	87	4,407	1.97	2	55	3.64
Total	13,574	2,274,595	0.60	1,115	259,558	0.43

* Data on Native American identity not collected until May 1996. Native Americans were included with Other category until May 1996. This information may not be self reported.

1 Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties

2 Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties

3 Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan and Ulster counties

4 Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Schenectady counties

5 All other New York State counties

HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women

New York State excluding New York City, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996

	November 1987 - December 1995			January 1996 - December 1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	621	979,264	0.06	62	106,270	0.06
Black, non-Hispanic	1,141	128,263	0.89	110	14,460	0.76
Hispanic	250	58,901	0.42	16	9,263	0.17
Asian	7	16,187	0.04	1	2,326	0.04
Native American*	—	—	—	1	182	0.55
Other	38	18,239	0.21	7	2,756	0.25
Unknown	3	2,103	0.14	0	52	0.00
Age						
10-19	120	99,135	0.12	12	11,069	0.11
20-24	498	246,085	0.20	38	23,422	0.16
25-29	671	380,284	0.18	68	37,625	0.18
30-34	493	331,057	0.15	55	40,999	0.13
35-39	245	124,270	0.20	18	18,817	0.10
40-49	27	19,492	0.14	5	3,297	0.15
Unknown	6	2,634	0.23	1	80	1.25
Ryan White Care Region						
Western ¹	216	176,301	0.12	23	19,316	0.12
Rochester ²	226	147,283	0.15	18	15,412	0.12
NY - Penn ³	22	31,449	0.07	6	3,192	0.19
Central ⁴	158	166,285	0.10	22	17,527	0.13
Northeast ⁵	200	147,387	0.14	26	15,768	0.16
Mid-Hudson ⁶	218	91,871	0.24	24	10,424	0.23
Lower-Hudson ⁷	450	138,559	0.32	34	17,110	0.20
Nassau-Suffolk ⁸	570	303,822	0.19	44	36,559	0.12
Total	2,060	1,202,957	0.17	197	135,309	0.15

* Data on Native American identity not collected until May 1996. Native Americans were included with Other category until May 1996. This information may not be self reported.

1 Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties.

2 Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties.

3 Broome, Chenango and Tioga counties

4 Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Onedia, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence and Tompkins counties

5 Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Orange, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren and Washington counties

6 Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties

7 Putnam, Rockland and Westchester counties

8 Nassau and Suffolk counties

HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women

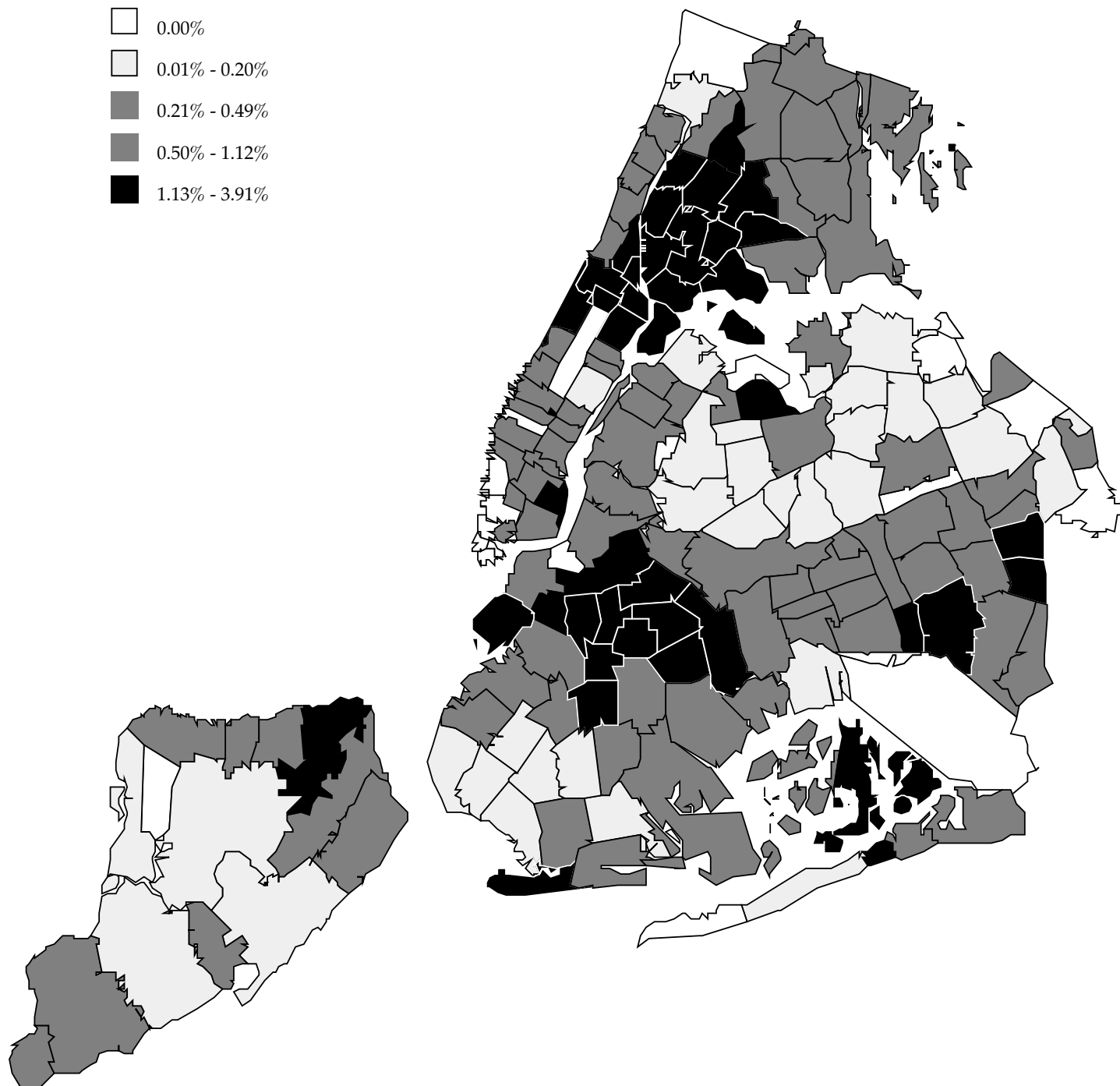
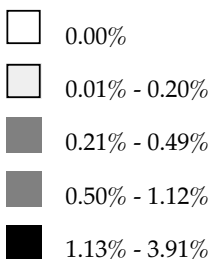
New York City Residents, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996

	November 1987 - December 1995			January 1996 - December 1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	686	278,806	0.25	51	31,096	0.16
Black, non-Hispanic	6,787	316,920	2.14	580	33,756	1.72
Hispanic	3,642	321,751	1.13	245	38,229	0.64
Asian	54	65,126	0.08	6	9,451	0.06
Native American*	—	—	—	0	50	0.00
Other	174	46,437	0.37	23	7,429	0.31
Unknown	41	3,763	1.09	1	71	1.41
Age						
10-19	540	109,445	0.49	45	12,751	0.35
20-24	2,384	243,490	0.98	149	26,651	0.56
25-29	3,895	299,690	1.30	254	32,626	0.78
30-34	2,967	241,433	1.23	271	29,396	0.92
35-39	1,326	110,814	1.20	162	15,007	1.08
40-49	201	23,858	0.84	23	3,525	0.65
Unknown	71	4,073	1.74	2	126	1.59
Borough						
Bronx	3,225	203,906	1.58	259	22,929	1.13
Brooklyn	4,120	353,114	1.17	334	39,992	0.84
Manhattan	2,462	174,757	1.41	188	19,898	0.94
Queens	1,338	252,476	0.53	110	31,581	0.35
Staten Island	239	48,550	0.49	15	5,682	0.26
Total	11,384	1,032,803	1.10	906	120,082	0.75

* Data on Native American identity not collected until May 1996. Native Americans were included with Other category until May 1996. This information may not be self reported.

New York City, Deliveries 1994 - 1996

New York City, Deliveries 1994 - 1996



HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women by County of Residence and Time Period New York State, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996

November 1987 - December 1993				January 1994 - December 1996		
County	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Albany	51	22,279	0.23	36	9,712	0.37
Allegany	1	3,958	0.03	0	1,733	0.00
Bronx	2,572	155,553	1.65	912	71,282	1.28
Broome	17	17,705	0.10	9	7,102	0.13
Cattaraugus	5	7,030	0.07	4	3,053	0.13
Cayuga	6	6,848	0.09	1	2,878	0.03
Chautauqua	4	10,554	0.04	5	4,564	0.11
Chemung	13	7,368	0.18	1	2,994	0.03
Chenango	0	4,417	0.00	0	1,849	0.00
Clinton	2	7,472	0.03	4	2,780	0.14
Columbia	10	4,010	0.25	0	1,774	0.00
Cortland	4	4,179	0.10	0	1,843	0.00
Delaware	0	3,541	0.00	2	1,456	0.14
Dutchess	55	20,907	0.26	21	9,328	0.23
Erie	122	84,857	0.14	64	36,969	0.17
Essex	3	2,269	0.13	0	937	0.00
Franklin	4	3,514	0.11	2	1,662	0.12
Fulton	1	4,276	0.02	1	1,837	0.05
Genesee	4	5,277	0.08	1	2,312	0.04
Greene	4	3,449	0.12	0	1,542	0.00
Hamilton	0	333	0.00	0	141	0.00
Herkimer	1	5,424	0.02	1	2,525	0.04
Jefferson	4	12,260	0.03	0	5,532	0.00
Kings	3,342	269,899	1.24	1,112	123,207	0.90
Lewis	0	2,036	0.00	0	729	0.00
Livingston	2	4,808	0.04	2	2,137	0.09
Madison	5	5,499	0.09	1	2,432	0.04
Monroe	136	70,646	0.19	59	29,655	0.20
Montgomery	8	4,312	0.19	0	1,930	0.00
Nassau	240	105,897	0.23	80	51,963	0.15
New York	2,012	133,341	1.51	638	61,314	1.04

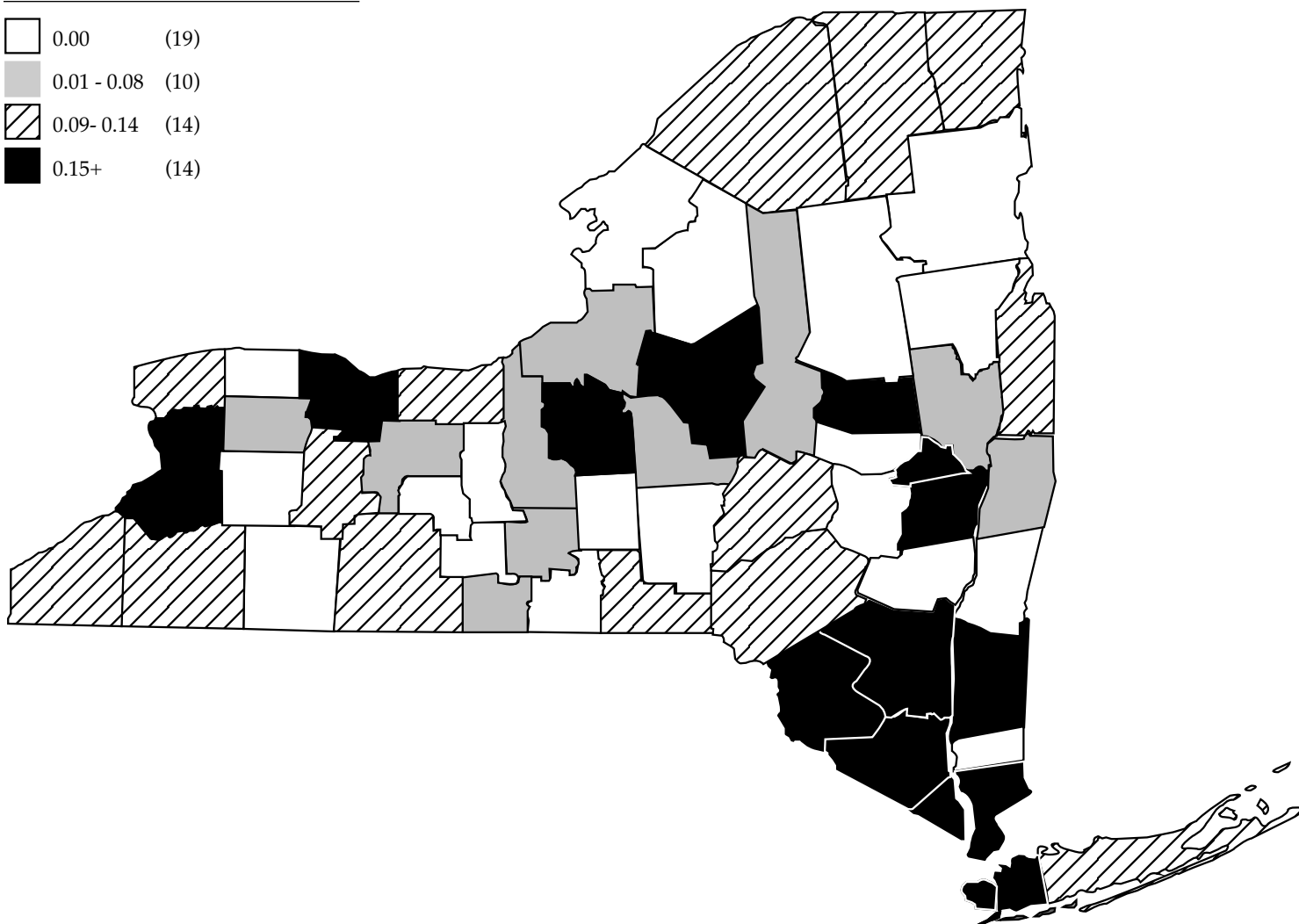
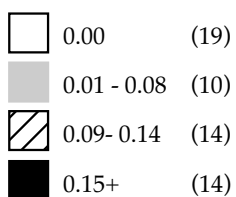
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women by County of Residence and Time Period (continued)

County	November 1987 - December 1993			January 1994 - December 1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Niagara	18	17,473	0.10	10	7,802	0.13
Oneida	34	21,719	0.16	15	8,588	0.17
Onondaga	57	44,313	0.13	31	19,288	0.16
Ontario	7	8,297	0.08	1	3,609	0.03
Orange	69	30,120	0.23	22	13,998	0.16
Orleans	1	3,670	0.03	0	1,604	0.00
Oswego	5	11,421	0.04	1	4,698	0.02
Otsego	1	4,349	0.02	2	1,805	0.11
Putnam	8	6,288	0.13	0	2,987	0.00
Queens	1,064	188,616	0.56	384	95,441	0.40
Rensselaer	19	12,951	0.15	5	6,028	0.08
Richmond	187	36,890	0.51	67	17,342	0.39
Rockland	73	22,282	0.33	29	11,268	0.26
Saratoga	8	14,980	0.05	2	6,863	0.03
Schenectady	35	13,940	0.25	21	6,050	0.35
Schoharie	0	2,154	0.00	0	1,053	0.00
Schuyler	0	1,361	0.00	0	632	0.00
Seneca	0	2,800	0.00	0	1,093	0.00
St. Lawrence	3	8,728	0.03	4	3,627	0.11
Steuben	3	8,575	0.03	4	3,621	0.11
Suffolk	236	123,633	0.19	58	58,888	0.10
Sullivan	26	5,794	0.45	8	2,414	0.33
Tioga	2	2,525	0.08	0	1,043	0.00
Tompkins	6	6,517	0.09	1	2,728	0.04
Ulster	27	13,844	0.20	14	5,890	0.24
Warren	1	5,021	0.02	0	2,162	0.00
Washington	2	4,573	0.04	2	2,000	0.10
Wayne	11	8,447	0.13	4	3,688	0.11
Westchester	275	75,855	0.36	99	36,989	0.27
Wyoming	0	3,305	0.00	0	1,456	0.00
Yates	1	2,056	0.05	0	908	0.00

HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women by County of Residence

New York State excluding New York City, 1994 - 1996

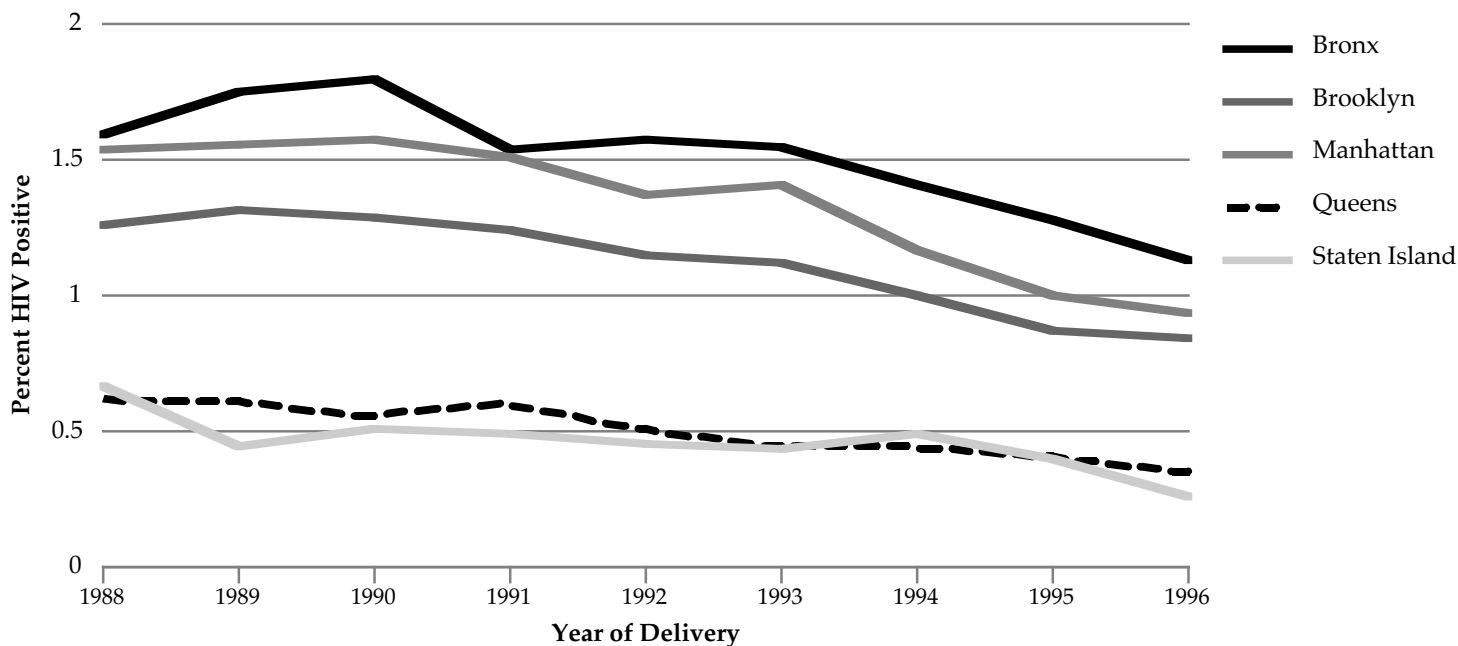
Percent Positive (number of counties)



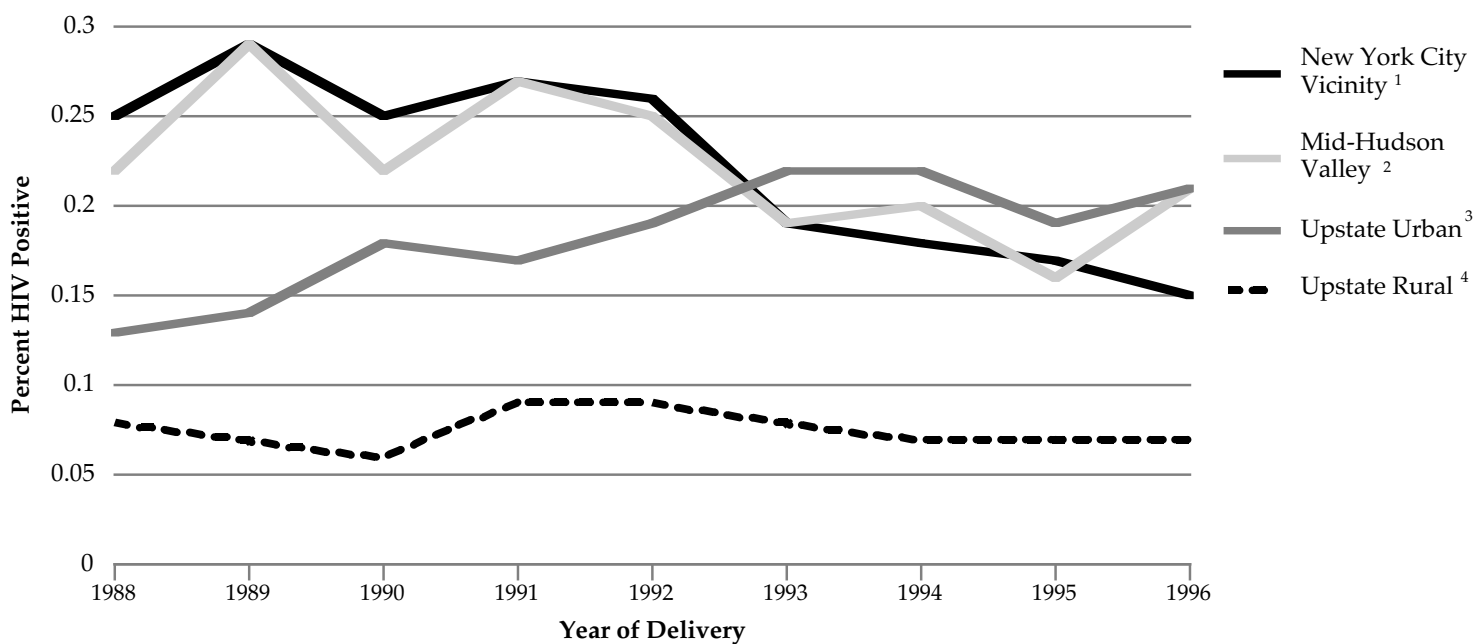
HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women Trends by Region

New York State, Deliveries January 1988 - December 1996

New York City



Rest of State



1 Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester counties

2 Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Ulster and Sullivan counties

3 Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Schenectady counties

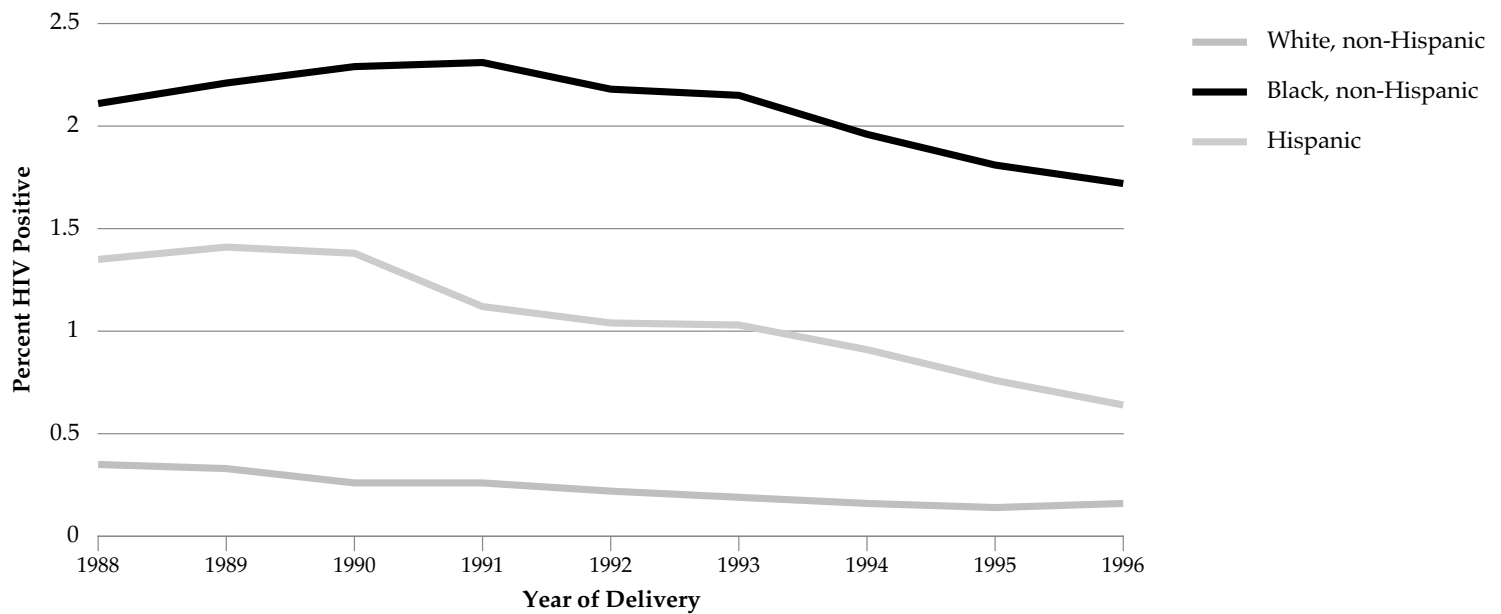
4 All other New York State counties

HIV Prevalence in Childbearing Women

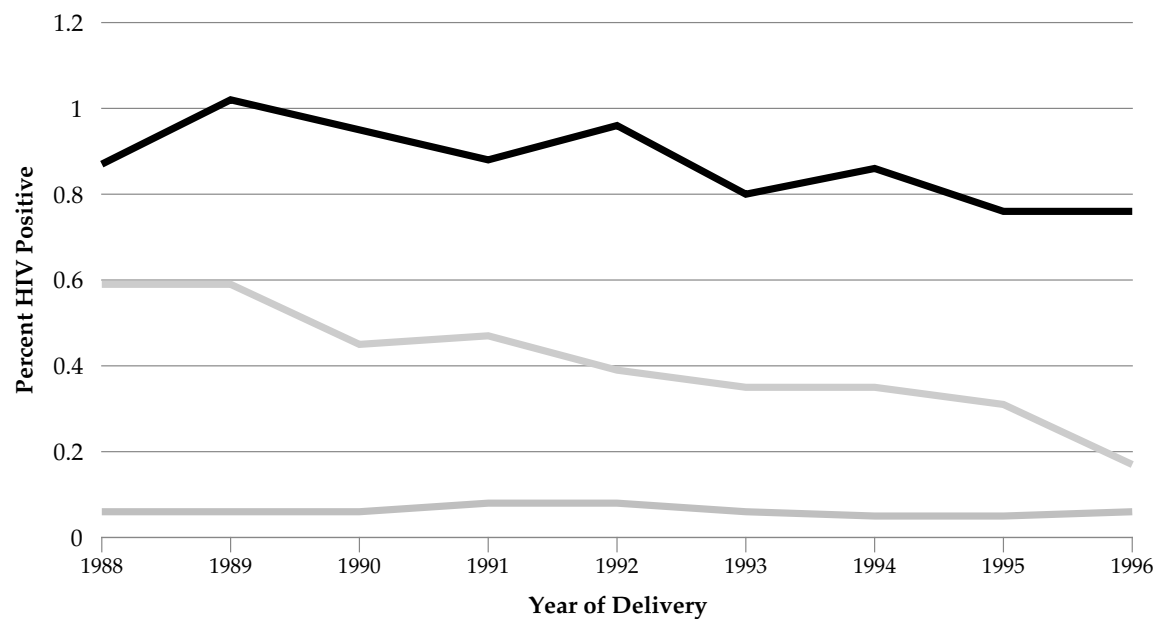
Trends by Race/Ethnicity by Region

New York State, Deliveries January 1988 - December 1996

New York City



Rest of State



Prenatal Care (PCAP) Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing

HIV Positivity by Public Health Region

New York State, 1991 - 1996

Region	1991 - 1995					1996				
	Clients Enrolled	Number Pretest Counseled	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Clients Enrolled	Number Pretest Counseled	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Albany ¹	20,529	18,625	11,642	43	0.37	3,048	2,988	2,292	4	0.17
Syracuse ²	41,487	33,355	13,999	53	0.38	7,199	6,351	3,300	2	0.06
Buffalo ³	19,334	15,256	8,428	32	0.38	2,871	2,813	1,515	5	0.33
Rochester ⁴	8,762	7,173	5,329	16	0.30	1,427	1,340	916	2	0.22
New York City ⁵	284,140	181,605	100,469	1,167	1.16	46,018	36,539	26,601	192	0.72
New Rochelle ⁶	46,952	34,839	17,415	73	0.42	9,459	8,560	5,441	8	0.15
NYS Total	421,204	290,853	157,282	1,384	0.88	70,022	58,591	40,065	213	0.53

1 Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Orange, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren and Washington counties

2 Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Tioga and Tompkins counties

3 Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties

4 Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties

5 Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties

6 Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties

HIV Seropositivity Among Women of Childbearing Age by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Location of Test Site*

New York State, 1996

	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive†
Age			
<20	14,569	75	0.5
20-29	36,151	254	0.7
30-39	16,199	313	1.9
40-49	2,553	82	3.2
50+	611	34	5.6
Missing	70	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity			
White	10,999	40	0.4
Black	23,790	473	2.0
Hispanic	31,259	235	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,281	2	0.1
Native American	176	1	0.6
Other/Missing	1,648	7	0.4
Exposure Category			
Injecting Drug User	450	72	16.0
Sex Partner at Risk	6,296	231	3.7
Child of HIV+ Woman	71	10	14.1
STD Diagnosis	4,041	52	1.3
Sex While Using Drugs	967	28	2.9
Health Care Exposure	216	3	1.4
No Acknowledged Risk	9,700	43	0.4
Other	48,225	316	0.7
Missing	187	3	1.6
Residence			
New York City	51,912	695	1.3
Rest of State	18,241	63	0.3
Total Tested	70,153	758	1.1

* Includes data collected from Prenatal Care Assistance Program, Medicaid Obstetrical Maternal Services, Pediatric Adolescent Maternal HIV Services, and the Women's Services Unit.

† Does not include 4,001 missing cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

HIV Infection in STD Clinic Clients

People at risk for STDs are also at risk for HIV infection. This association is evident in both unlinked HIV seroprevalence studies and voluntary HIV antibody testing of STD clinic clients.

New York State Department of Health Studies

From 1994 through 1996, six STD clinics outside of New York City participated in unlinked seroprevalence studies. Clinics had varying lengths of participation within this period. The study utilized leftover specimens from routine syphilis serologies to blindly test for HIV antibodies. The overall HIV seroprevalence in these clinics for the period January 1994 through December 1996 was 1.2 percent, which is substantially higher than the rate found in the study of child-bearing women for residents outside of New York City.

Rates varied by sex, race/ethnicity, syphilis reactivity and risk. Those most likely to test positive were males, Hispanic clients, clients over 30, clients with reactive syphilis serologies, those indicating injecting drug use and males indicating that they have had sex with men.

New York City Department of Health Studies

Unlinked seroprevalence surveys have been conducted in the New York City Department of Health STD clinics since 1987. Leftover specimens from routine syphilis screenings from clinic patients are tested for HIV. Consistent with the results of studies conducted outside of New York City, rates are highest in males, Hispanics, clients over 30, clients with a reactive syphilis serology, injecting drug users and males indicating that they have had sex with men.

Voluntary Counseling and Testing

Utilization of HIV counseling and voluntary testing in New York State STD clinics has remained high; 23,570 clients were tested in 1996. Of those tested, 59 percent were male and 83 percent opted for confidential testing. There were 154 patients identified as HIV positive in 1996. The rate of positivity remained steady from the previous year at 0.7 percent.

To date, 27 participating counties offer voluntary HIV counseling and testing services through 65 STD clinics. All major population centers in New York State now have access to this service.

Unlinked Survey of STD Clinic Clients*

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York State excluding New York City, Visits January 1994 - December 1996

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex			
Male	161	12,597	1.3
Female	58	6,114	0.9
Unknown	2	109	1.8
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	58	7,275	0.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	144	10,342	1.4
Hispanic	19	938	2.0
Asian	0	193	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	72	0.0
Age			
10-19	7	3,571	0.2
20-24	16	5,047	0.3
25-29	37	3,556	1.0
30-34	61	2,480	2.5
35-39	47	1,831	2.6
40-59	49	2,026	2.4
Unknown	4	309	1.3
Syphilis Serology Results			
Reactive	17	353	4.8
Nonreactive	189	17,604	1.1
Unknown	15	863	1.7
Indicated Risk[†]			
Injecting Drug Users	53	445	11.9
Men Who Have Sex With Men	57	513	11.1
Sex Partner at Risk	24	458	5.2
Gave or Received money or Drugs for Sex	39	895	4.4
Crack Cocaine User	70	1,657	4.2
Heterosexual Activity	152	17,746	0.9
Total Tested	221	18,820	1.2

* Includes data from 6 participating clinics outside New York City. Clinics had varying lengths of participation.

† Self-reported risk behavior. Categories are not mutually exclusive and are nonhierarchical. Risk data have not been consistently collected.

Unlinked Survey of STD Clinic Clients

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, Visits January 1990 - December 1996

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex			
Male	4,567	54,632	8.4
Female	1,637	28,730	5.7
Unknown	18	234	7.7
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	345	5,043	6.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,520	60,586	7.5
Hispanic	940	11,672	8.1
Other/Unknown	417	6,295	6.6
Age			
< 20	110	9,654	1.1
20-24	536	18,941	2.8
25-29	1,251	17,486	7.2
30-34	1,480	14,250	10.4
35-39	1,182	8,950	13.2
40+	1,624	13,851	11.7
Unknown	39	464	8.4
Borough			
Bronx	1,258	17,409	7.2
Brooklyn	1,720	26,457	6.5
Manhattan	2,445	24,935	9.8
Queens	567	12,268	4.6
Staten Island	29	497	5.8
Other/Unknown	203	2,030	10.0
Syphilis Serology Results			
Reactive	1,808	11,602	15.6
Nonreactive	3,694	63,656	5.8
Unknown	720	8,338	8.6
Indicated Risk*			
Injecting Drug Users	585	1,941	30.1
Men Who Have Sex With Men	888	2,459	36.1
Sexual Contact Unknown Risk	4,639	77,668	6.0
Crack Cocaine User	652	3,844	17.0
Heterosexual Partner at Risk	99	1,401	7.1
Total Tested	6,222	83,596	7.4

* Risk behavior categories are not mutually exclusive; some individuals may have more than one risk and others may have no risk indicated.

Source: New York City Department of Health

STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing

HIV Positivity by Public Health Region and Sex

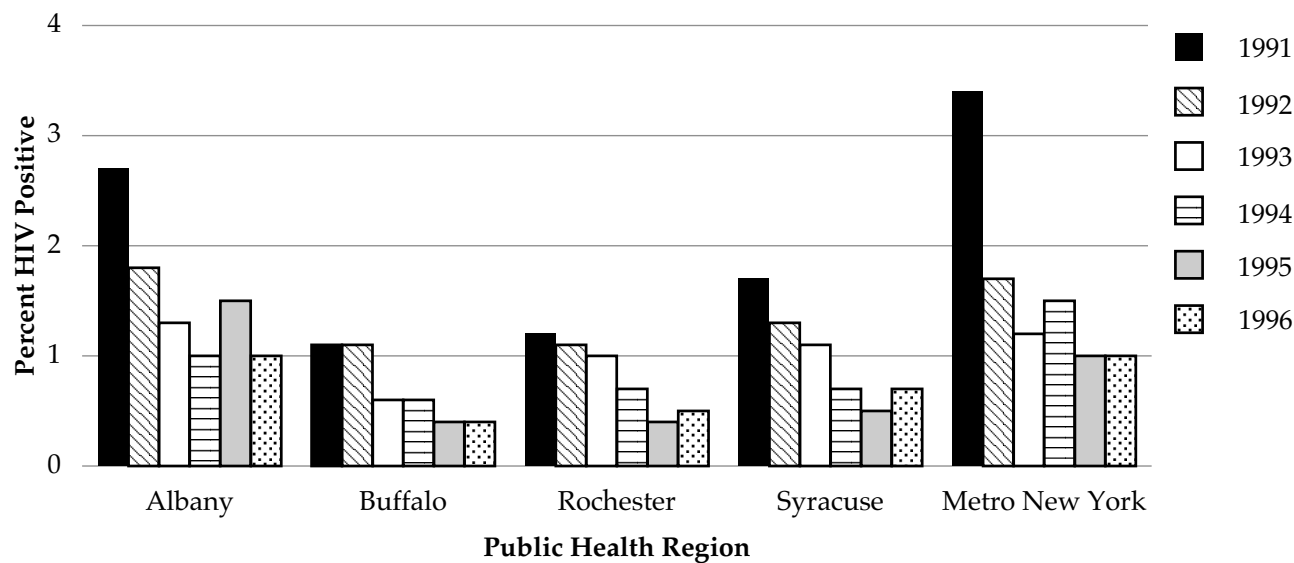
New York State, 1991 through 1996

	1991-1995					1996				
	Testing Option		Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Testing Option		Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
	Confidential	Anonymous				Confidential	Anonymous			
Region										
Albany	9,833	9,399	19,232	306	1.6	2,249	1,632	3,881	40	1.0
Buffalo	21,505	1,181	22,686	174	0.8	4,301	258	4,559	18	0.4
Rochester	26,619	3,424	30,043	252	0.8	7,018	425	7,443	34	0.5
Syracuse	22,756	3,811	26,567	279	1.1	3,855	1,077	4,932	34	0.7
Metro New York	13,659	4,062	17,721	293	1.7	2,053	702	2,755	28	1.0
Sex										
Male	57,533	12,041	69,574	923	1.3	11,543	2,265	13,808	111	0.8
Female	36,839	9,836	46,675	381	0.8	7,933	1,829	9,762	43	0.4
New York State										
Total	94,372	21,877	116,249	1,304	1.1	19,476	4,094	23,570	154	0.7

STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing

Trends in HIV Positivity by Public Health Region

New York State, 1991 - 1996



HIV Infection in Adolescents and Young Adults

Homeless Youth

In September 1987, a blind HIV seroprevalence study was initiated in a New York City facility for runaway and homeless youth. Of 5,871 youth tested from 1992 through 1996, 96 were found to be HIV positive, for a prevalence of 1.6 percent.

For all tested, prevalence did not vary by sex or race/ethnicity. However, youth over 18 had a higher prevalence than those 18 and under (2.4% vs. 0.9%). Those with evidence of hepatitis B infection were also much more likely to be HIV positive than those without such an indication (8.3% vs. 1.2%). Those indicating risky behaviors also had higher prevalence than those who did not indicate engaging in the behaviors.

Adolescent Clinic Clients

In 1993, a blind seroprevalence study was initiated at an adolescent clinic in New York City. From April 1993 through December 1996, 34 of the 6,586 adolescents tested were HIV positive, for an HIV prevalence of 0.5 percent.

Overall, females had a higher prevalence than males (0.6% vs. 0.3%); and HIV-positive females were younger than HIV-positive males. HIV prevalence also

varied by race/ethnicity; prevalence was found to be highest among blacks (0.7%).

Sociodemographic variables associated with HIV varied by gender. In females, no differences were noted by age, school enrollment or history of an STD. In males, those with an STD, and who were older and not enrolled in school were more likely to be HIV positive.

Military Applicants

Since October 1985, all people applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies and the Reserve Officer Training Corps have been screened for HIV infection as part of their medical entrance examination. Because applicants are informed that they will be screened for HIV, individual applicants who know or suspect they are HIV infected may voluntarily terminate their applications. Accordingly, those at highest risk for HIV infection are likely underrepresented among those medically screened for military service.

In the period 1992 – 1996, New York City recruits showed a high HIV seroprevalence rate (0.20%), approximately seven times higher than the rate among those recruited from the rest of New

York (0.03%) and the entire United States (0.04%). In New York State, a considerably higher rate of infection has been found among black (0.28%) and Hispanic (0.09%) recruits than among white recruits (0.02%). During this period, females showed a higher rate of infection (0.15%) than males (0.07%). HIV seropositivity rates increase with age, from 0.02 percent among 17-19 year olds to 0.31 percent among individuals 30 years and older.

There has been a general downward trend in seroprevalence among New York State recruits since 1985. However, it is not clear how much this trend may be due to greater self-deferral of high-risk people over time.

Job Corps Applicants

Job Corps, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, is a national training and employment program for urban and rural disadvantaged youth age 16 to 24 years. In March 1987, Job Corps began screening all entrants for HIV with their knowledge, and those testing positive were not accepted into the program. Since August 1989, only those applying for residential status (approximately 90% of applicants) have been screened

for HIV; HIV positive applicants may remain in the program as nonresidential students. The Job Corps program has no exclusion based on sexual orientation, hemophilia or past use of illegal drugs. Current use of illegal drugs, however, is cause for exclusion. As with the military recruits, it is possible that drug-using applicants or applicants who know or suspect that they are HIV positive may terminate their application prior to medical screening, leading to an underrepresentation of individuals most at risk for HIV.

In the period 1992 – 1996, New York City entrants showed an HIV prevalence rate twice that of entrants from the rest of New York (0.4% vs. 0.2%). Females showed a higher rate of infection than males, both in New York City and in the rest of New York. In New York State as a whole, the highest rate of infection was found among blacks (0.4%), followed by Hispanics (0.2%) and whites (0.1%).

Unlinked Survey of Homeless Youth*

HIV Prevalence by Sex by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

New York City, Specimens Collected January 1992 - December 1996

	Males			Females			Total†		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity									
White, non-Hispanic	8	303	2.6	0	197	0.0	8	501	1.6
Black, non-Hispanic	24	1,475	1.6	39	2,039	1.9	63	3,515	1.8
Hispanic	15	817	1.8	7	853	0.8	22	1,670	1.3
Other/Unknown	1	91	1.1	2	94	2.1	3	185	1.6
Age									
≤16	2	298	0.7	3	518	0.6	5	816	0.6
17	4	286	1.4	8	447	1.8	12	733	1.6
18	4	658	0.6	9	932	1.0	13	1,591	0.8
19	15	720	2.1	14	727	1.9	29	1,447	2.0
≥20	23	716	3.2	14	542	2.6	37	1,259	2.9
Unknown	0	8	0.0	0	17	0.0	0	25	0.0
Hepatitis B Serology Results									
Positive	13	162	8.0	20	236	8.5	33	399	8.3
Negative	35	2,474	1.4	28	2,916	1.0	63	5,391	1.2
Unknown	0	50	0.0	0	31	0.0	0	81	0.0
Risk ‡									
Men Who Have									
Sex with Men	26	206	12.6	—	—	—	26	206	12.6
Injecting Drug Users	9	226	4.0	5	63	7.9	14	289	4.8
Gave or Received									
Money or Drugs									
for Sex	10	154	6.5	7	104	6.7	17	258	6.6
Crack Cocaine User	12	282	4.3	9	115	7.8	21	397	5.3
History of STD	18	285	6.3	17	762	2.2	35	1,047	3.3
Heterosexual	21	2,156	1.0	44	2,796	1.6	65	4,952	1.3
Total	48	2,686	1.8	48	3,183	1.5	96	5,871	1.6

* Clients at one New York City shelter for youth.

† Includes two individuals of unknown gender of which neither are HIV positive.

‡ Self-reported risk behavior. Categories are not mutually exclusive and are nonhierarchical.

Unlinked Survey of Adolescents*

HIV Prevalence by Sex by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

New York City, Specimens Collected April 1993 - December 1996

	Males			Females			Total†		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race Ethnicity									
Black, non-Hispanic	3	738	0.4	20	2,403	0.8	23	3,141	0.7
Hispanic	2	695	0.3	7	2,259	0.3	9	2,959	0.3
Other/Unknown	0	118	0.0	2	367	0.5	2	486	0.4
Age									
10-18	0	1,115	0.0	20	3,507	0.6	20	4,625	0.4
19-24	5	428	1.2	9	1,493	0.6	14	1,923	0.7
Unknown	0	8	0.0	0	29	0.0	0	38	0.0
Enrolled in School									
Yes	3	1,089	0.3	19	3,336	0.6	22	4,431	0.5
No	2	146	1.4	4	476	0.8	6	622	1.0
Unknown	0	316	0.0	6	1,217	0.5	6	1,533	0.4
History of STD									
Yes	2	340	0.6	13	2,109	0.6	15	2,449	0.6
No	2	675	0.3	10	1,691	0.6	12	2,370	0.5
Unknown	1	536	0.2	6	1,229	0.5	7	1,767	0.4
Total	5	1,551	0.3	29	5,029	0.6	34	6,586	0.5

* Clients at one New York City adolescent clinic.

† Includes six individuals of unknown gender of which neither are HIV positive.

HIV Prevalence Among Military Recruits by Demographic Characteristics by Region

New York State, January 1992 - December 1996

	New York City		Rest of State		Total* New York State		Total United States	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex								
Male	21,373	0.17	51,563	0.03	72,999	0.07	1,411,975	0.04
Female	6,239	0.30	10,593	0.06	16,843	0.15	320,827	0.04
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	4,525	0.02	51,310	0.02	55,893	0.02	1,199,686	0.02
Black, non-Hispanic	12,116	0.35	6,722	0.16	18,846	0.28	317,579	0.16
Hispanic	7,595	0.12	2,518	0.00	10,116	0.09	141,963	0.04
Asian	1,055	0.00	619	0.00	1,674	0.00	37,098	0.01
Other/Unknown	2,321	0.17	987	0.10	3,313	0.15	36,476	0.04
Age								
17-19	11,488	0.06	33,305	< 0.01	44,815	0.02	981,268	0.02
20-24	10,034	0.18	20,241	0.05	30,301	0.09	522,602	0.05
25-29	3,619	0.44	5,327	0.13	8,957	0.26	140,297	0.13
30+	2,471	0.61	3,283	0.09	5,769	0.31	88,635	0.19
Total	27,612	0.20	62,156	0.03	89,842	0.09	1,732,802	0.04

* Totals do not reflect New York City plus Rest of State due to 74 recruits for whom county of residence is not known (all are negative for HIV).

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HIV Prevalence Among Job Corps Entrants*

by Demographic Characteristics by Region

New York State, January 1992 - December 1996

	New York City		Rest of State		Total New York State	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Males	6,800	0.3	2,457	0.2	9,257	0.3
Females	4,349	0.5	1,259	0.4	5,608	0.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	356	0.3	1,260	0.0	1,616	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	7,363	0.4	1,958	0.4	9,321	0.4
Hispanic	3,318	0.2	440	0.0	3,758	0.2
Other/Unknown	112	0.9	58	1.7	170	1.2
Total	11,149	0.4	3,716	0.2	14,865	0.3

* Recruits are aged 16 - 24.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HIV Infection in Substance Users

New York State has approximately 250,000 injection drug users (IDUs). Between 35 percent and 50 percent of these individuals are believed to be HIV infected. More than 46 percent of New York State's 109,830 adult AIDS cases reported through March 31, 1997, are among IDUs. An additional 3.2 percent of cases are among drug injecting men who have sex with men. Since 1990, new IDU cases (including IDU/MSM) have ranged from approximately 55 to more than 57 percent of cases with an identifiable risk. Of 1,870 AIDS cases reported (data through March 31, 1997) among children under the age of 13, 68.5 percent acquired their infections through maternal HIV transmission from mothers primarily infected through personal injection drug use or through sexual contact with an IDU.

Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program Clients

Since 1988, three New York City methadone maintenance treatment programs have actively participated in an unlinked HIV seroprevalence study conducted by the New York State Department of Health. The overall HIV prevalence has been decreasing among new admissions to these clinics during this time period. In 1996, the prevalence was 24.4 percent, down from 29.5 percent

for the time period 1992-1995. This decrease in HIV prevalence occurred independent of gender, race/ethnicity, age and borough of residence.

Individuals who injected drugs in the last one-year period prior to admission and those who had ever shared drug injecting equipment were found to have the highest HIV prevalence.

Drug Detox Program Clients

Between August 1990 and December 1996, four drug detox treatment programs outside New York City participated in an unlinked HIV seroprevalence study conducted by the New York State Department of Health. Since 1992, the HIV prevalence was found to be highest in males (9.3%), Hispanics (17.9%) and those 40-49 years of age (11.2%). Thirty-four percent of clients entering treatment had indicated injecting drugs within a year of entering treatment, and those who injected drugs were more than three times more likely to be HIV positive compared to those who did not report injecting drugs (16.8% vs. 4.9%).

Drug Free Treatment Program Clients

Since November 1990, seroprevalence studies have been conducted in New York City and

vicinity drug free treatment programs. Since 1992, females have shown a rate of infection twice that found in males (8.8% vs. 4.2%). Prevalence rates were found to be highest in blacks. Those who had indicated ever injecting drugs were more than three times as likely to be HIV positive compared to those who did not report injecting drug use (14.6% vs. 4.1%). For those who had a history of sharing drug injecting equipment, the HIV prevalence was approximately four times higher than those who did not (19.1% vs. 4.3%).

Residential Drug-Free Treatment Center Clients

The New York City Department of Health has conducted an unlinked serosurvey among entrants to a drug-free residential program since 1993. Similar to results found in the New York City and vicinity drug-free study, the rate of HIV infection in females was twice that found in males (12.6% vs. 6.2%). Rates were highest among blacks, those over 40 and those who injected drugs.

Alcohol Abuse Treatment Program Clients

Between October 1995 and September 1996, consecutive entrants into two alcoholism treatment centers, one in New

York City and one in upstate New York, were enrolled in an unlinked study to determine the prevalence of HIV among people being treated for alcohol dependence. Of the 1,203 admissions, 111 were found to be HIV positive, for a prevalence of 9.2 percent.

Individuals who injected drugs, and those who shared drug injecting equipment were found to have the highest prevalence.

Substance Abuse Initiative

The Substance Abuse Initiative currently funds 57 contracts at 96 clinic sites for HIV prevention and primary care services targeting more than 30,000 substance users throughout New York City, Long Island, the mid-Hudson region, Rochester, Buffalo and Central New York. According to aggregate data submitted by programs, pretest counseling was provided to 16,263 people, 15,245 of whom agreed to have blood drawn; 1,380 of these tested positive. Total seropositivity was 9.05 percent. The rates varied by geographic area, from 10.1 percent in New York City to 5.2 percent in the rest of New York State.

A smaller subset of providers submit client level data that provides specific information on demographics and risk behavior.

Most clients served were people of color: 36.4 percent were Hispanic and 29.7 percent black. Approximately 41.4 percent of those tested were women.

Seropositivity was highest among blacks at 9.6 percent, followed by 9.0 percent for Hispanics and 3.1 percent for whites. Male clients had a seropositivity rate of 7.1 percent; females had a seropositivity rate of 7.6 percent.

Approximately 35 percent of those tested had previously injected drugs. The rate of infection among those clients was more than three times that of those who had never injected drugs (14.6% vs. 4.2%).

Harm Reduction Initiative

The Commissioner of Health has regulatory authority to grant renewable two-year waivers to community-based not-for-profit organizations and governmental entities to conduct syringe exchange programs within the context of a comprehensive harm reduction model of HIV prevention. This model is client-centered in its approach and includes, in addition to exchange of syringes, education and counseling on risk reduction practices related to sexual and drug-using behaviors. These programs distribute and

demonstrate safer sex materials, safer injection equipment and provide referrals to HIV counseling and testing, primary health care, substance use interventions, legal, housing and other services.

Twelve waivers have been granted: nine for programs in New York City, and one each for programs in Buffalo, Rochester and Mount Vernon.

The 12 harm reduction/syringe exchange programs have reached almost 50,000 individuals since 1992. Of participants in harm reduction/syringe exchange programs, 23 percent were female, 72 percent were male, 41 percent were Hispanic, 28 percent were black, 25 percent were white, 0.17 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander and 0.15 percent were Native American. More than 70 percent of participants were between the ages of 30 and 49.

As of March 30, 1997, syringe exchange programs made 24,795 referrals, 8,910 for substance use interventions. Almost 6,000 referrals have been made for health care services, and 6,251 have been for other services including housing, legal and entitlements.

Researchers found a 1.6 percent rate of HIV seroconversion per

year among program participants, compared to rates of 4 to 8 percent in studies of high frequency injectors not participating in exchange programs. Additionally, that research found syringe exchange programs in New York State are associated with and may be responsible for at least a 50 percent and possibly as much as a 75 percent decline in rates of new HIV infection among program participants.

Unlinked Survey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs*

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

New York City, June 1992 - December 1996

	Patients Entering Treatment 1/92 - 12/95			Patients Entering Treatment 1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	2,913	9,730	29.9	547	2,189	25.0
Female	1,259	4,437	28.4	239	1,029	23.2
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	575	2,659	21.6	111	651	17.0
Black, non-Hispanic	1,496	4,443	33.7	285	972	29.3
Hispanic	2,124	7,056	30.1	389	1,572	24.7
Other/Unknown	25	136	18.4	2	27	7.4
Age						
20-29	424	2,660	15.9	54	466	11.6
30-39	2,039	6,486	31.4	327	1,398	23.4
40-49	1,486	4,150	35.8	354	1,103	32.1
Other/Unknown	271	998	27.2	52	255	20.4
Residence						
Bronx	1,413	4,674	30.2	263	1,072	24.5
Brooklyn	804	2,726	29.5	159	622	25.6
Manhattan	1,703	5,729	29.7	319	1,310	24.4
Queens	197	781	25.2	30	170	17.6
Staten Island	70	286	24.5	14	40	35.0
Drugs Injected in Last Year						
Yes	3,108	7,504	41.4	451	1,349	33.4
No	588	3,305	17.8	66	182	36.3
Unknown	524	3,485	15.0	270	1,691	16.0
Ever Shared Drug Injecting Equipment						
Yes	909	1,600	56.8	172	307	56.0
No	808	3,918	20.6	188	1,002	18.8
Unknown	2,503	8,776	28.5	427	1,913	22.3
Total Tested [†]	4,220	14,294	29.5	787	3,222	24.4

* Includes data from three New York City programs with active participation from 1992 to present.

† Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Unlinked Survey in Drug Detoxification Treatment Programs

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

New York State excluding New York City, January 1992 - December 1996

	1992 - 1995			1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	317	3,344	9.5	81	955	8.5
Female	107	1,324	8.1	17	376	4.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	72	1,694	4.3	17	495	3.4
Black, non-Hispanic	200	2,175	9.2	35	510	6.9
Hispanic	155	799	19.4	45	320	14.1
Other/Unknown	4	66	6.1	1	17	5.9
Age						
20-29	76	1,069	7.1	8	262	3.1
30-39	193	2,160	8.9	49	623	7.9
40-49	130	1,113	11.7	32	339	9.4
Other/Unknown	32	392	8.2	9	118	7.6
Drugs Injected in Last Year						
Yes	287	1,559	18.4	65	535	12.1
No	93	1,944	4.8	5	63	7.9
Unknown	51	1,231	4.1	28	744	3.8
Ever Shared Drug Injecting Equipment						
Yes	182	890	20.4	41	285	14.4
No	123	2,760	4.5	20	616	3.2
Unknown	126	1,084	11.6	37	441	8.4
Total Tested*	431	4,734	9.1	98	1,342	7.3

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Unlinked Survey in Drug-Free Treatment Programs

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

New York City and Vicinity, January 1992 - December 1996

	1992 - 1995			1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	156	3,597	4.3	33	894	3.7
Female	112	1,291	8.7	26	276	9.4
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	38	1,746	2.2	9	352	2.6
Black, non-Hispanic	172	2,064	8.3	35	534	6.6
Hispanic	62	1,096	5.7	14	265	5.3
Other/Unknown	2	53	3.8	1	19	5.3
Age						
20-29	83	1,786	4.6	16	328	4.9
30-39	143	1,755	8.1	35	471	7.4
40-49	38	284	13.4	4	99	4.0
Other/Unknown	10	1,134	0.9	4	272	1.5
Ever Injected Drugs						
Yes	98	619	15.8	12	135	8.9
No	172	4,279	4.0	44	1,024	4.3
Ever Shared Drug Injecting Equipment						
Yes	74	376	19.7	11	68	16.2
No	197	4,530	4.3	47	1,096	4.3
Total Tested*	274	4,959	5.5	59	1,170	5.0

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Unlinked Survey of Residential Drug-Free Treatment Center Clients HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, January 1993 - December 1996

	New York City		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex			
Male	137	2,202	6.2
Female	83	657	12.6
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	13	296	4.4
Black, non-Hispanic	154	1,823	8.4
Hispanic	47	696	6.8
Age			
20-29	64	982	6.5
30-39	117	1,289	9.1
40+	39	306	12.7
Injection Drug Use Since 1978			
Yes	47	270	17.4
No	173	2,579	6.7
Drugs of Choice			
Injecting Drug Use and Crack Cocaine	21	127	16.5
Injecting Drug Use and No Crack Cocaine	26	143	18.2
Crack Cocaine and No Injecting Drug Use	152	2,037	7.5
Other Drug Use	21	552	3.8
Borough			
Bronx	40	618	6.5
Brooklyn	79	898	8.8
Manhattan	41	516	7.9
Queens	25	362	6.9
Staten Island	2	60	3.3
Other/Unknown	33	405	8.1
Total*	220	2,859	7.7

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.
Source: New York City Department of Health

Unlinked Survey in Alcohol Treatment Programs

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York State, 1995 - 1996

	New York City			Rest of State		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	63	513	12.3	7	291	2.4
Female	36	273	13.2	4	104	3.8
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	1	49	2.0	1	158	0.6
Black, non-Hispanic	87	631	13.8	10	211	4.7
Hispanic	11	108	10.2	0	13	0.0
Other/Unknown	1	12	8.3	0	21	0.0
Age						
20-29	26	179	14.5	3	104	2.9
30-39	59	417	14.1	5	196	2.6
40-49	14	170	8.2	1	63	1.6
Other/Unknown	1	34	2.9	2	40	5.0
Indicated Risk*						
Ever Inject Drugs	15	54	27.8	3	48	6.3
Shared Drug Injecting Equipment	7	16	43.8	3	21	14.3
Sex With a Person of the Same Sex	6	18	33.3	1	25	4.0
Gave or Received Drugs or Money for Sex	7	71	9.9	3	44	6.8
Crack Cocaine User	76	555	13.7	6	269	2.2
Homeless	59	470	12.6	5	136	3.7
Total Tested [†]	100	800	12.5	11	403	2.7

* Self-reported risk behavior. Categories are not mutually exclusive and are nonhierarchical.

† Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program

HIV Seropositivity Among Clients Tested*

New York State, January 1, 1996 - December 31, 1996

	January 1996 - December 1996		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive [†]
Gender			
Male	6,722	470	7.0
Female	4,786	358	7.5
Missing	9	0	0.0
Age			
<20	751	6	0.8
20-29	2,848	124	4.4
30-39	4,567	382	8.4
40-49	2,724	264	9.7
50+	604	49	8.1
Missing	23	3	13.0
Race/Ethnicity			
White	3,639	111	3.1
Black	3,429	330	9.6
Hispanic	4,194	378	9.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	0	0.0
Native American	54	1	1.9
Other/Missing	121	8	6.6
Injecting Drug Use			
Yes	3,282	479	14.6
No	8,235	349	4.2
Residence			
New York City	8,339	743	8.9
Rest of State	3,178	85	2.7
Total Tested	11,517	828	7.2

* Based on complete individual data collection forms received.

† Does not include 136 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

HIV Infection in Prison Inmates

New York State Department of Health Survey

At one New York State correctional facility, which exclusively processes convicted male inmates, unlinked seroprevalence studies were conducted in 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994-1995 and 1996; nearly 5,000 inmates were tested. Overall, the rate of HIV seroprevalence has declined, from 17 percent in 1987, to 9 percent of those tested in 1996. In all years, rates were highest among inmates from New York City when compared to those from the rest of the state, among inmates more than 30 years old, among men of color, among men who reported a history of injecting drug use and among inmates with a reactive syphilis serology.

Seroprevalence studies have been conducted at four points in time at a facility that processes only convicted females inmates, in 1988, 1992-1993, 1994-1995 and 1996-1997. Unlike the consistently downward trend noted among incoming male inmates, seroprevalence rates among female inmates have remained high, at 19 percent in 1988 and 18 percent in 1996-1997. Similar to findings among male inmates, seroprevalence rates were generally highest among residents of New York City, women of color,

women who reported a history of injecting drug use and among those with a reactive syphilis serology.

Additional unlinked studies are planned to further track these trends in HIV seroprevalence among New York State inmates.

New York City Department of Health Survey

The New York City Department of Health conducted an unlinked HIV seroprevalence survey of New York City prison entrants during three sampling periods in 1989, 1991 - 1992 and again in 1996. People enrolled in these surveys had been remanded and taken into custody but not necessarily convicted of a crime. Because many incarcerated individuals are quickly released, the seroprevalence obtained from this survey may not be representative of individuals who are sentenced. HIV prevalence was found to be higher among females. This was especially evident in 1996 where the rate in females was three times that found in males (19.9% vs. 6.8%).

Voluntary Counseling and Testing

To address the HIV-related health needs of the criminal justice population, the Depart-

ments of Health and Correctional Services provide HIV education, counseling and testing services within the state prison system. During 1996, the program provided 249 HIV / AIDS prevention education sessions to 103 correctional staff and 8,132 inmates in 13 male prisons. Data on 3,416 male inmates who sought testing revealed a 2.1 percent seropositivity rate. Female inmates at three state correctional facilities and two county jails received HIV / AIDS education and the option of HIV counseling and testing. Data on 1,016 female inmates tested in 1996 revealed a 5.6 percent seropositivity rate.

Heterosexual injecting drug users, sex partners of high-risk individuals, those having sex for drugs or money and those having sex while using drugs accounted for 66 percent of all male inmates tested in 1996. As a group, these individuals accounted for 77 percent of the seropositives. Among female inmates, the risk factors of injecting drug use, a sex partner of an at-risk individual, previous STD diagnosis, having sex for drugs or money and having sex while using drugs accounted for 71 percent of all female inmates tested in 1996. As a group, these individuals accounted for 83 percent of the seropositives.

Unlinked Survey of Prison Inmates

HIV Prevalence by Sex and Demographic Characteristics

New York State, 1987 through 1996 - 1997

	Males		Females	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Region of Residence				
New York City	3,821	13	2,263	22
Rest of State	1,427	6	874	8
Age				
<20	415	1	99	5
20-29	2,420	7	1,302	15
30-39	1,708	17	1,337	21
40-49	586	22	357	24
50+ / unknown	157	10	98	14
Race/Ethnicity				
White, Non-Hispanic	780	7	462	9
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,657	10	1,691	17
Hispanic	1,790	16	995	25
Other / Unknown	59	8	45	13
Injecting Drug Use				
Yes	754	41	554	44
No	4,529	6	2,616	13
Syphilis Serology				
Reactive	271	26	694	29
Nonreactive	4,462	10	2,320	15
Total*	5,286	11	3,193	18

* Not all columns will add up to total due to missing data.

Unlinked Survey of Correctional Facility Entrants HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, Specimens Collected January 1989 - December 1996

	1989 - 1992			1996*		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	777	5,713	13.6	280	4,090	6.8
Female	385	1,577	24.4	264	1,324	19.9
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	104	632	16.5	—	—	—
Black, non-Hispanic	442	3,533	12.5	—	—	—
Hispanic	312	1,731	18.0	—	—	—
Other/Unknown	304	1,394	21.8	—	—	—
Age						
<20	35	844	4.1	—	—	—
20-24	109	1,416	7.7	—	—	—
25-29	215	1,585	13.6	—	—	—
30-34	244	1,276	19.1	—	—	—
35+	405	1,545	26.2	—	—	—
Unknown	154	624	24.7			
Syphilis Serology						
Reactive	269	890	30.2	—	—	—
Nonreactive	845	6,259	13.5	—	—	—
Unknown	48	141	34.0	—	—	—
Borough						
Bronx	159	1,195	13.3	—	—	—
Brooklyn	264	1,871	14.1	—	—	—
Manhattan	209	1,166	17.9	—	—	—
Queens	80	819	9.8	—	—	—
Staten Island	22	152	14.5	—	—	—
Other/Unknown	428	2,087	20.5	—	—	—
Total	1,162	7,290	15.9	544	5,414	10.0

* Demographic data for 1996 not available at time of printing.
Source: New York City Department of Health

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program

HIV Seropositivity Among Inmates Tested

New York State, 1996

	1996		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive*
Gender			
Male	3,416	73	2.1
Female	1,016	57	5.6
Missing	1	0	0.0
Age			
<20	399	5	1.3
20-29	1,803	32	1.8
30-39	1,687	53	3.1
40-49	442	32	7.2
50+	82	7	8.5
Missing	20	1	5.0
Race/Ethnicity			
White	665	7	1.1
Black	2,125	70	3.3
Hispanic	1,545	49	3.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	1	5.0
Native American	21	1	4.8
Other/Missing	57	2	3.5
Injecting Drug Use			
Yes	474	42	8.9
No	3,959	88	2.2
Place of Residence Prior to Incarceration			
New York City	2,793	83	3.0
Rest of State	1,640	47	2.9
Total Tested	4,433	130	2.9

* Does not include 26 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results for 1996.

HIV Infection in Medical Patients

New York City TB Patients

Two different unlinked serosurveys have been conducted among TB patients in New York City. The first sampled patients with active TB hospitalized at two New York City medical centers with high TB case rates. This survey was conducted between 1988 and 1994. The second serosurvey, begun in 1988, samples patients with active disease who attend New York City Department of Health clinics. These clinics, which are located in four of the five boroughs, diagnose and treat people with TB.

Of 5,045 specimens tested from 1990 through 1996, 1,402 were found to be HIV positive, for a prevalence of 27.8 percent. Prevalence was found to be highest in males (31.5%), blacks (38.6%), in those between the ages of 35-39 (40.9%) and those with confirmed TB (33.5%).

Community Health Clinics

The AIDS Institute supports HIV/AIDS prevention and primary care services in 41 community-based ambulatory care centers throughout the state. These programs offer outpatient

HIV services including counseling, testing, primary care, case management, partner notification, transportation and mental health and substance abuse counseling. During 1996, 24,757 people received HIV testing in these community-based settings. The overall HIV seropositivity was 3.0 percent.

A slightly smaller subset of providers submit client data that includes demographic and risk behavior variables. Of those tested in 1996, more than 43 percent were male and 57 percent were female. Seropositivity was 5.1 percent among men tested and 2.3 percent among women tested. The highest seropositivity rate for adults was found in the 40-49 age group at 6.6 percent, followed by 5.6 percent seropositivity for those aged 30-39. Of those tested who were under age 13, 2.4 percent were positive.

The seropositivity rate for blacks was 5.5 percent, 3.7 percent for Hispanics and 1.6 percent for whites. Seropositivity was highest among injecting drug users (15.9%), men who have sex with men (14.2%) and children of HIV-positive women (5.5%).

Unlinked Survey of Chest Clinic Clients With Confirmed or Suspected Tuberculosis

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, Specimens Collected January 1990 - December 1996

	New York City		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex			
Male	995	3,163	31.5
Female	400	1,865	21.4
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	98	489	20.0
Black, non-Hispanic	911	2,362	38.6
Hispanic	347	1,427	24.3
Other/Unknown	46	767	6.0
Age			
<20	5	145	3.4
20-24	36	323	11.1
25-29	119	472	25.2
30-34	235	701	33.5
35-39	323	790	40.9
40+	684	2,611	26.2
Clinical Diagnosis			
Confirmed TB Case	1,094	3,263	33.5
Suspected TB Case	308	1,782	17.3
Indicated Risk*			
Men Who Have Sex With Men	65	84	77.4
Injecting Drug Users	452	650	69.5
Heterosexual Partner at Risk	109	417	26.1
Crack Cocaine User	253	488	51.8
Other/Unknown	831	3,978	20.9
Borough			
Bronx	254	736	34.5
Brooklyn	591	2,132	27.7
Manhattan	396	1,159	34.2
Queens	130	927	14.0
Staten Island	8	35	22.9
Total†	1,402	5,045	27.8

* Risk behavior categories are not mutually exclusive; some individuals may have more than one risk, and others may have no risk indicated.

† Total may not equal the sum of the columns due to missing values.

Source: New York City Department of Health

HIV Prevalence in Medical Practice Specimens Tested by New York State through December 1996

	1989 through 1995			1996		
	Number Tested*	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested*	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Specimen Category[†]						
Physician Offices	236,211	6,748	2.86	14,396	313	2.17
Hospitals	113,060	9,869	8.72	3,800	187	4.92
STD Clinics	143,977	2,533	1.76	22,881	192	0.84
Family Planning Clinics	209,698	2,418	1.15	45,696	545	1.19
PCAP Clinics	31,656	365	1.15	2,522	5	0.20
Drug Treatment Facilities	34,991	3,750	10.72	6,440	269	4.18
TB Clinics	5,298	165	3.11	1,075	15	1.40
Prisons	100,141	11,290	11.27	16,184	648	4.00
Other	181,969	5,133	2.82	16,190	325	2.01
Sex						
Male	496,652	35,552	7.16	54,605	1,621	2.97
Female	601,106	12,568	2.09	73,510	838	1.14
Age						
13-19	123,407	453	0.37	23,808	40	0.17
20-29	428,905	10,695	2.50	53,261	548	1.03
30-39	291,662	19,790	6.79	31,745	1,059	3.34
40-49	118,923	8,334	7.01	12,774	613	4.80
50+	61,410	2,070	3.37	4,230	132	3.12
Race/Ethnicity						
White	603,174	11,840	1.96	63,252	389	0.62
Black	251,993	17,941	7.12	34,685	1,235	3.56
Hispanic	150,548	11,730	7.79	23,377	733	3.14
Asian	12,102	75	0.62	1,667	4	0.24
Other	34,997	1,009	2.88	5,134	98	1.91
Region						
Albany	161,506	5,402	3.34	28,031	413	1.47
Buffalo	124,066	4,496	3.62	19,167	315	1.64
Lower Hudson	153,325	6,485	4.23	20,403	335	1.64
New York City	120,854	8,318	6.88	28,915	1,182	4.09
Rochester	120,392	2,585	2.15	18,138	187	1.03
Syracuse	121,942	2,600	2.13	22,693	224	0.99

* Includes specimens for patients/clients age 13 and older.

† Total number of specimens in each category varies due to missing data.

Source: New York State Department of Health Wadsworth Center HIV testing laboratory

HIV Prevalence in Blood Specimens Tested by New York City

New York City, January 1996 - December 1996

	1996	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Specimen Category		
City-Operated Anonymous Sites	15,369	3.6
State-Operated Anonymous Sites	1,434	2.7
Private Physicians	24,009	8.8
Prisoners	7,150	7.4
STD Clinic Clients	22,066	3.4
TB Clinic Clients	3,559	4.9
Hospitals	33,164	5.1
Medical Examiner	5,860	11.3
Other	10,197	11.0
Sex		
Male	53,895	8.6
Female	65,208	3.8
Unknown	3,705	13.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	14,915	3.7
Black, non-Hispanic	50,144	8.0
Hispanic	45,897	5.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,883	0.9
Native American/Alaskan Native	1,864	2.8
Other/Unknown	6,105	10.3
Age		
<20	9,859	1.6
20-29	46,902	2.6
30-39	34,514	8.4
40-49	16,304	11.6
50-59	5,835	10.2
60+	7,474	10.6
Unknown	1,920	4.9
Borough of Residence		
Bronx	30,555	5.7
Brooklyn	40,251	8.6
Manhattan	27,436	5.9
Queens	18,477	3.1
Staten Island	1,165	2.7
Other/Unknown	4,924	9.9
Total Tested	122,808	6.2

Source: New York City Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratories

Community Health Clinics

HIV Seropositivity by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category of Those Tested

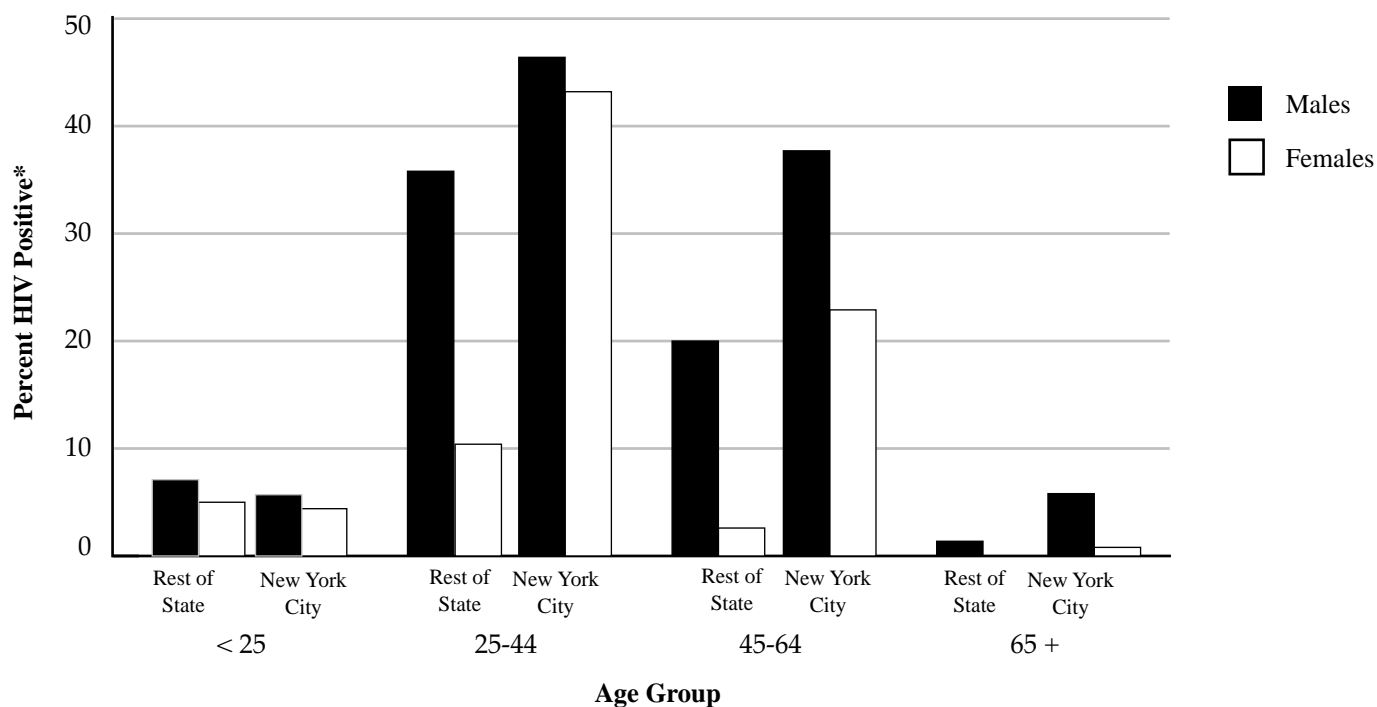
New York State, 1996

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive*
Gender			
Male	470	9,147	5.1
Female	276	12,194	2.3
Missing	0	9	0.0
Age			
<13	11	453	2.4
13-19	9	3,120	0.3
20-29	147	7,686	1.9
30-39	345	6,211	5.6
40-49	186	2,799	6.6
50+	47	1,066	4.4
Missing	1	15	6.7
Race			
White	116	7,269	1.6
Black	393	7,173	5.5
Hispanic	227	6,116	3.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	325	0.3
Native American	1	50	2.0
Other/Missing	8	417	1.9
Exposure Category			
Injecting Drug Use	177	1,116	15.9
Men Who Have Sex With Men	133	935	14.2
Sex Partner of Injecting Drug Users	214	4,987	4.3
Child of HIV+ Woman	9	164	5.5
STD Diagnosis	30	1,748	1.7
Sex While Using Drugs	21	1,676	1.3
Health Care Exposure	2	153	1.3
No Acknowledged Risk	20	1,455	1.4
Other	136	8,947	1.5
Missing	4	169	2.4
Total Tested	746	21,350	3.5

* Does not include 318 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

HIV Status of Tuberculosis Cases by Sex

New York State, 1996



* Percent HIV positive represents a minimum estimate as some cases have unknown test results.
The percent of known HIV status in New York City = 69% of 2,053 TB cases.
The percent of known HIV status in New York State (excluding New York City) = 38.9% of 535 TB cases.

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients

Free and anonymous HIV counseling and antibody testing was available at 40 state-operated clinics in 20 counties on a walk-in or appointment basis. During 1996, 12,885 individuals were counseled and tested for HIV. The statewide seropositivity rate in 1996 was 1.0 percent. The rate of HIV infection identified by state-run clinics in New York City was 2.5 percent while the rate of HIV infection identified in the rest of the state was 0.9 percent.

Statewide, 76 percent of those tested at state-run anonymous sites were white, accounting for 41 percent of all seropositives. Blacks accounted for 13 percent of those tested and 42 percent of total positives. Hispanics accounted for 7 percent of those tested and 14 percent of

seropositives. Men who have sex with men, injecting drug users and sex partners of high-risk individuals accounted for 31 percent of all clients tested in 1996. As a group, these individuals accounted for 69 percent of the seropositives.

Beginning in July 1996, individuals who tested HIV positive were given the option to convert their test status from anonymous to confidential to enable them to access medical and support services immediately, without having to retest. Forty-four of the 64 individuals who tested HIV positive and received their results from July 1, 1996, through December 31, 1996, elected to convert their test status, for an anonymous to confidential conversion rate of 69 percent.

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients

HIV Seropositivity by Sex and Location of Test Site

New York State, 1993 - 1996

	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive*
Albany Area			
Males	968	12	1.2
Females	867	1	0.1
Total	1,835	13	0.7
Buffalo Area			
Males	575	2	0.3
Females	485	3	0.6
Total	1,060	5	0.5
Long Island/ Lower Hudson†			
Males	2,443	32	1.3
Females	2,468	23	0.9
Total	4,911	55	1.1
New York City‡			
Males	724	18	2.5
Females	664	17	2.6
Total	1,388	35	2.5
Rochester Area			
Males	645	7	1.1
Females	517	1	0.2
Total	1,162	8	0.7
Syracuse Area			
Males	1,264	11	0.9
Females	1,265	5	0.4
Total	2,529	16	0.6
Total			
Males	6,619	82	1.2
Females	6,266	50	0.8
Total	12,885	132	1.0

* Seropositivity is computed by dividing the number of positives by the number of positives plus the number of negatives; inconclusive and missing test results are not figured into the seropositivity rate.

† Includes Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam counties.

‡ Includes only state-operated anonymous test sites in New York City.

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients

HIV Seropositivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category*

New York State, 1996

	Injecting Drug Users		Men Who Have Sex With Men		Sex Partner of IDU		Other Heterosexual Contact		Other/ Unknown		Total	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
New York City												
White												
Male	13	7.7	72	6.9	2	0.0	210	1.0	12	0.0	309	2.6
Female	3	33.3	—	—	12	0.0	198	0.0	14	7.1	227	0.9
Black												
Male	6	33.3	20	5.3	5	20.0	193	2.1	9	0.0	233	3.5
Female	2	0.0	—	—	17	17.6	281	4.3	22	4.5	322	5.0
Hispanic												
Male	6	0.0	47	2.1	7	14.3	158	2.5	10	0.0	228	2.6
Female	2	0.0	—	—	10	0.0	179	0.6	12	0.0	203	0.5
Other												
Male	0	0.0	12	0.0	0	0.0	45	0.0	2	0.0	59	0.0
Female	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	46	2.2	1	0.0	47	2.2
Total	32	12.5	151	4.7	53	9.4	1,310	1.8	82	2.4	1,628	2.6
Rest of State												
White												
Male	167	1.2	1,368	1.7	105	0.0	3,048	0.2	129	0.0	4,817	0.7
Female	107	1.9	—	—	290	1.4	3,849	0.2	248	0.0	4,494	0.3
Black												
Male	26	11.5	92	10.9	12	0.0	417	1.7	11	0.0	558	3.6
Female	13	15.4	—	—	46	8.9	508	1.2	27	0.0	594	2.0
Hispanic												
Male	19	5.3	58	1.7	5	0.0	199	2.0	2	0.0	283	2.1
Female	2	0.0	—	—	16	0.0	208	2.9	10	0.0	236	2.5
Other												
Male	5	0.0	43	4.7	1	0.0	73	0.0	10	0.0	132	1.5
Female	1	0.0	—	—	1	0.0	132	0.0	9	0.0	143	0.0
Total	340	2.9	1,561	2.3	476	1.7	8,434	0.4	446	0.0	11,257	0.8
NYS Total	372	3.8	1,712	2.5	529	2.5	9,744	0.6	528	0.4	12,885	1.0

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest. People indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Table does not include individuals with undetermined test results. Race/ethnicity and risk information is self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are believed to be at risk due to heterosexual contact.

Planning Resources

Community Needs Index (CNI)

In 1990, the AIDS Institute developed the Community Needs Index (CNI) to assist HIV prevention programs in identifying communities in need of HIV prevention resources.

• Methodology

The CNI is a composite measure of 10 indicators that include each zip code's AIDS and HIV infection rates, as well as rates of HIV risk behaviors. Using a variation of factor analysis, the 10 component rates are reduced to two raw scores which are relatively unrelated to one another, while controlling for redundancy and correlation among the variables. The two scores are then combined into a single composite score based on the proportion of variance each explains.

A zip code's composite score is assigned a "high," "moderate" or "low" need designation based on how it compares to the scores of other zip codes in its region. A CNI value of "high," denotes the 20 percent of zip codes with the highest raw scores, "moderate" represents the next highest 20 percent of the scores and "low" represents the 60 percent of the zip codes with the lowest scores for the region.

• Tables and Maps

CNI information is presented both in tabular and graphic format to facilitate program planning. A single county CNI table and map are presented for reference.

CNI information for Albany County zip codes is arrayed from highest to lowest need. Typically, zip codes with a high need score are given priority in HIV prevention resource allocation, but other information on the area is also considered.

The population size of each zip code is presented to enable comparisons of the magnitude of need within zip codes with the same CNI score. Also displayed are the 10 variables used to calculate the composite score. An "H" appears in the column for a specific variable if the rate for that zip code was among the highest 20 percent of rates for the region. Identifying high individual rates may be helpful in deciding what kinds of services are needed and where they should be targeted. Composite need scores are suppressed when based on a very small number of cases or on a zip code population of fewer than 300. This is done to address issues of reliability and confidentiality.

Albany County zip codes with high, moderate or low needs scores are plotted on a map that shows agencies providing HIV prevention services and HIV/AIDS health care. The types of services provided by each agency are also identified. Agencies are identified by the zip code of their mailing address; this does not necessarily reflect the total geographic area served by the agency. Knowledge of the local area and a review of program statistics, e.g., clients served, units of service, personnel or funds allocated are necessary supplements.

CNI reports are updated biennially. The 1995 edition includes, in addition to information related to CNI scores, racial/ethnic, language and socioeconomic data for each zip code, and regional maps to facilitate comparison of prevention needs. CNI reports are available for each county and borough in New York State. Regional reports are prepared for three regions: New York City (the five boroughs), New York City vicinity (Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester counties) and upstate (remaining counties in the state). CNI reports are

available from the Office of Program Evaluation and Research, AIDS Institute, Room 244 Corning Tower, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12237-0684, (518) 486-6096.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) provides information on the prevalence of disease and health-related behaviors among New York residents.

Funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and conducted continuously since 1985, all 50 states, the District of Columbia and three territories administer a standardized questionnaire to a representative sample of adult residents. The BRFSS information is obtained using a multistage sampling design and a random-digit dialed telephone survey. Each state conducts monthly telephone interviews of a random sample of its noninstitutionalized adult population (aged 18 and over) to provide state-specific estimates of risk factors and the use of preventive services. Information collected on a regular basis includes nutrition, weight control, exercise, HIV / AIDS, alcohol

and tobacco consumption, women's health, cholesterol awareness, hypertension awareness and health care coverage / utilization. Survey results, which are reported by the CDC on an annual basis, are weighted to reflect the age, gender and racial¹ distribution of adult residents in each state. This information is used to track major risk factors for chronic disease, to evaluate health promotions and to guide policy decisions.

Questions relating to HIV / AIDS knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors have been included in the BRFSS surveys since 1990. In 1996 3,594 individuals responded to these question, and New York State included an additional module dealing exclusively with HIV-related sexual risk behaviors, which was administered to 1,417 18-49 year olds.

Preliminary findings from the general HIV / AIDS module as reported by the CDC using 1996 BRFSS survey data from New York State include the following:

- Almost 15 percent of New York State respondents said that they had changed some aspect of their sexual behavior in response to

what they knew about HIV infection. A larger proportion of young adults (32% of those in the 18-24 year age group and 21% between the ages of 25-34 years) reported having changed their sexual behavior, in contrast to adults aged 35-44 years (11%), individuals between 45-54 (8%) and those 55-64 years of age (5%). Black (30%) and Hispanic (26%) respondents were more than twice as likely as whites (11%) to report having adopted HIV-related changes in behavior.

- People who reported having changed their sexual behavior were asked several follow-up questions to identify the specific risk reduction measures adopted. Ninety-three percent reported that, during the 12 months preceding the interview, they were more careful in selecting sexual partners. A large majority also reported that they limited sex to one partner (75%) and that they used condoms for protection from HIV (74%).

- Forty percent of New York State adults said that they had been tested for HIV infection at some time in the past, with males (45%) more likely to report having been tested than females (36%). A majority of black (57%)

and Hispanic (50%) respondents reported having been tested for HIV, in comparison to only one-third (34%) of whites. People aged 25-34 years (56%) were more likely than other age groups to have been tested. The most frequently mentioned reasons for being tested for HIV infection included the desire to know if they were infected with HIV (29%), having an HIV test as part of a routine medical checkup (15%) or while applying for life insurance (12%).

- Among those persons who reported having been tested for HIV infection, 83 percent said they received the results of their last test. Of this latter group, more than half (55%) stated that they did not receive counseling when receiving their test results.

Additional findings from the sexual risk behavior module, which was administered to a subset of the previous sample, include the following:

- Seventy-one percent of adults between the ages of 18-49 years reported that they had sexual intercourse with only one partner during the year prior to the

interview. An additional 7 percent reported having two or three sexual partners, and 2 percent had four or more partners.

Eleven percent of adults were celibate, and 9 percent did not respond to the question. Men (12%) were twice as likely to report having two or more sexual partners than women (6%). Adults between the ages of 18-24 years were more likely than others to report more than one sexual partner during the previous year (19%, in contrast to 11% of adults 25-34 years and 4% aged 35-44 years). Fifty-one percent of respondents aged 18-49 were married at the time the survey was administered.

- Fewer than one-third of the people in the sample between the ages of 18-49 years reported that they used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Condom use was reported by a majority (64%) of adults under 25 years of age and decreased to 35 percent of individuals between the ages of 25-34 years and 19 percent of those between 35-44 years. A larger proportion of black (41%) and Hispanic (43%) respondents said that they used condoms during their most

recent episode of sexual intercourse, in contrast to 27 percent of whites.

- Adults who reported that they had used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse were asked why they had chosen to adopt this behavior. Thirty six percent of the adults in this group reported that they had used a condom to prevent pregnancy, 8 percent said they had used a condom to prevent sexually transmitted diseases like syphilis or AIDS, and the majority of respondents (54%) reported that they had used a condom for prevention of both pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

Requests for additional information on HIV / AIDS questions in the 1996 BRFSS may be directed to the Bureau of HIV / AIDS Epidemiology at (518) 474-4284 or to the Office of Program Evaluation and Research in the AIDS Institute at (518) 486-6096.

¹ CDC data are weighted according to the distribution of white vs. nonwhite respondents in each state.

HIV Services by Zip Code

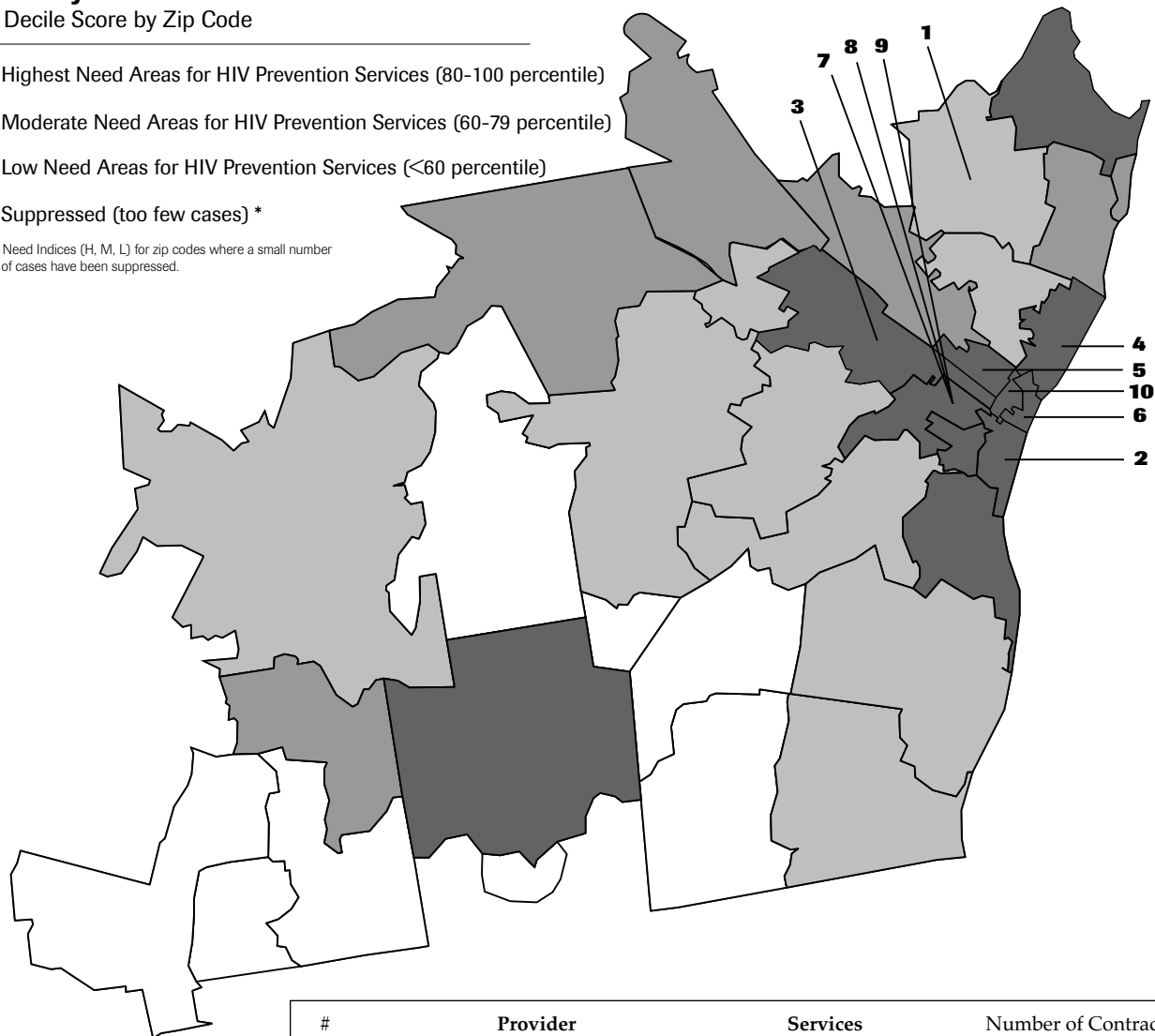
Albany County, 1996

Community Need Index

Rank Decile Score by Zip Code

- Highest Need Areas for HIV Prevention Services (80-100 percentile)
- Moderate Need Areas for HIV Prevention Services (60-79 percentile)
- Low Need Areas for HIV Prevention Services (<60 percentile)
- Suppressed (too few cases) *

* Need Indices (H, M, L) for zip codes where a small number of cases have been suppressed.



#	Provider	Services	Number of Contracts
1	Albany/Schenectady/Schoharie BOCES	A	1
2	AIDS Council of Northeastern New York	A, C, G, H, I, J	3
3	Community Maternity Services	A, C, G, I, J	1
4	Altamont Program	A, C, H	1
5	Equinox	A, C	1
6	Whitney M. Young Jr. Health Center	A, B, C, E, I, J	3
7	Albany Medical Center	A, B, C, H	1
8	Albany Medical College	A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J	3
9	Albany Medical College – Mid-Hudson HIV Care Center	A, B, C, E, J	2
10	Arbor Hill Community Center	A	1

KEY

A = Education, Training, Outreach
 B = Counseling and Testing
 C = Support Services
 D = Acute Care
 E = Primary Care

F = Chronic Care
 G = Evaluation, Quality Assurance, Consulting
 H = Service Coordination
 I = Infrastructure Development
 J = Case Management

Risk Indicators, HIV Infection/Illness and AIDS Cases by Zip Code Albany County, 1996

Risk Indicators								HIV Infection/Illness			AIDS Cases	
Zip Code	Need	Total Pop.	Low Birth Weight	Teen Pregnancy	Cocaine Discharges	Opioid Discharges	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Newborn Sero-prevalence	Male HIV Discharges	Female HIV Discharges	AIDS Cases Homosexual/Bisexual	AIDS Cases Other
12207	H	2,585	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12210	H	9,755	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12202	H	11,131	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12206	H	17,360	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H		H
12204	H	6,798		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
12208	H	22,253	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12209	H	9,932			H	H	H		H	H		
12193	H	1,913	H									
12203	H	33,187		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12047	H	19,105		H	H	H	H	H				
12077	H	4,212					H					
12183	M	2,428		H	H		H					
12205	M	25,801			H	H			H			H
12189	M	16,532			H	H	H		H			
12303	M	28,364			H			H		H		H
12147	M	555					H					
12009	M	5,552			H				H			H
12211	L	12,475							H			H
12143	L	5,883				H						
12110	L	20,031										
12159	L	5,142							H			
12023	L	2,199	H									
12158	L	6,206										
12084	L	3,999					H					
12186	L	7,070										
12054	L	15,606										
12007*		218										
12041*		336										
12046*		988										
12055*		487										
12059*		2,323										
12067*		1,226										
12120*		615										
12469*		370										

* Need indices suppressed.

AIDS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

More than 108,000 AIDS cases were confirmed in New York State through the end of 1996. New York State continues to lead the country in annual and cumulative AIDS incidence; cases diagnosed in New York State accounted for more than 18 percent of the 581,429 AIDS cases confirmed in the United States through December 1996. Compared to total United States cases, a greater proportion of New York State cases are among injecting drug users (IDUs) (45.5% vs. 25.2%), women (21.5% vs. 15.3%) and people of color (70.2% vs. 53.7%). New York State also has the highest AIDS incidence rate of any state in the nation, with more than 68 AIDS cases diagnosed in 1996 per 100,000 population.

The AIDS epidemic in New York State is currently dominated by cases diagnosed among people of color, IDUs and males. Women and those heterosexually exposed to HIV have been increasingly affected by the AIDS epidemic in successive years, and the proportion of the epidemic affecting people of color continues to rise. Eighty percent of individuals diagnosed with AIDS in New York State are residents of New York City.

The New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and the New York City Department of Health Office of HIV and AIDS Surveillance receive reports of suspect and confirmed AIDS cases from health care providers under Section 24.1 of the New York State Sanitary Code, which mandates the reporting of suspect and confirmed AIDS cases to the state health commissioner. Beginning in 1994, CD4 testing laboratories also report individuals whose absolute CD4+ cell counts are below 200 cells/mm³ or below 14 percent of total lymphocytes. Confidentiality of all reports is protected under Public Health Law § 206(l)(j).

Surveillance of AIDS relies on the voluntary reporting of potential cases from these sources, and the New York State AIDS Case Surveillance Registry, maintained by the New York State Department of Health, accurately represents the reports received by Health Department officials. The registry is not 100 percent complete because not all AIDS cases are reported. In addition, the AIDS Case Registry may not accurately reflect all those

receiving AIDS care in New York State; many individuals with AIDS diagnosed in another state may currently be receiving care in New York State, and individuals in New York State may be receiving care in another state.

All data presented here are from the New York State AIDS Surveillance Case Registry, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and from neighboring states where indicated. Where New York State AIDS case data are presented with data from other regions (e.g., national data or data from contiguous states), the New York State data presented are consistent with available data from those regions, those cases *confirmed through December 1996*. In all other presentations, the most recent data available at the time of analysis were used, those cases *diagnosed through December 1996 and confirmed through May 1997*, a time frame which allows for some additional time to confirm AIDS cases diagnosed in 1996. Due to the differences in these two data sets, New York State data presented in tables with data from other regions

will be lower than data presented for New York State alone. Due to the lag in AIDS case reporting and the time required to confirm reported cases, AIDS case data for 1995 and 1996 are currently incomplete.

A uniform surveillance case definition for AIDS was established by the CDC in the early 1980s, and has been modified three times, each time expanding the range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions, and incorporating HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The first modification occurred in 1985, the second in 1987 and the most recent in 1993.

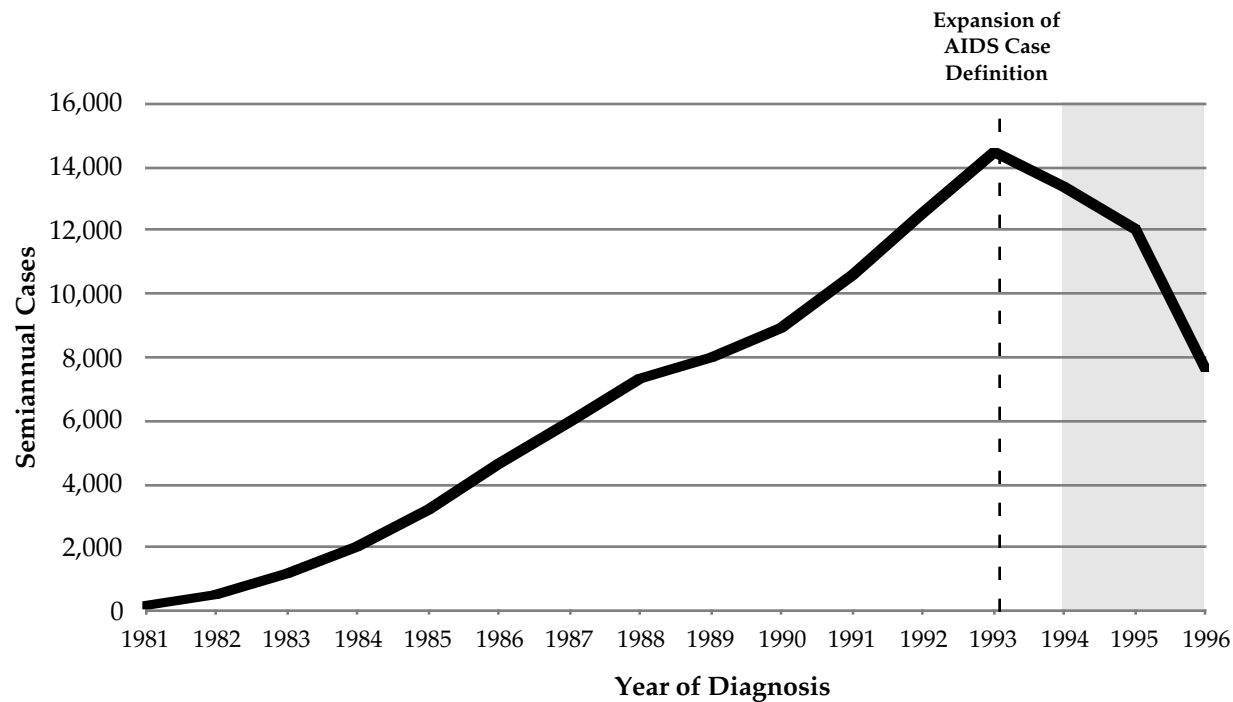
The 1993 expansion of the AIDS case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected individuals with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells per cubic millimeter, or less than 14 percent of total lymphocytes, and individuals diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia or invasive cervical cancer. The case definition was not expanded for pediatric cases (those under 13 years of age).

Particularly due to the new immunologic criterion of the expanded case definition, which now accounts for more than 70 percent of AIDS diagnoses in New York State, the number of cases reported to the health departments grew considerably following the 1993 expansion. Of the 45,000 AIDS cases diagnosed in the three years since the expansion of the definition (1993-1996), half were diagnosed under the immunologic criterion.

Because all earlier case definitions required the diagnosis of an AIDS-defining opportunistic condition, cases diagnosed under the immunologic criterion (prior to the development of an opportunistic condition) were effectively diagnosed earlier in the spectrum of HIV disease than other AIDS cases. The effect of this new criterion was to create a large and sudden increase in the number of cases around the year 1993. Accordingly, all line graphs in this section, which present adult AIDS cases over time, emphasize that recent data are strongly impacted by the 1993 case definition change.

Total AIDS Incidence by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



	Year of Diagnosis	Number of Cases
Through	1981	205
	1982	548
	1983	1,185
	1984	2,043
	1985	3,189
	1986	4,662
	1987	5,947
	1988	7,365
	1989	7,999
	1990	8,914
	1991	10,581
	1992	12,536
	1993*	14,456
	1994	13,387
	1995*	12,020
	1996*	7,705
Total		112,742

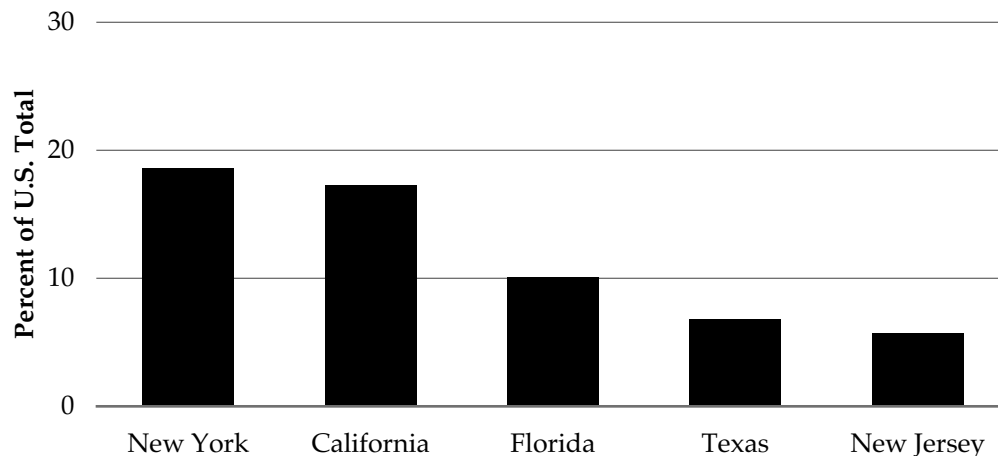
* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

States That Have Reported 5,000 or More AIDS Cases

Cases Confirmed through December 1996

Area	Total Cases	Percent of National Total	Cases Confirmed in 1996	
			Number	Rate per 100,000 population
New York State*	108,756	18.7	12,379	68.1
California	98,157	16.9	9,610	30.1
Florida	58,911	10.1	7,330	50.9
Texas	39,871	6.9	4,830	25.3
New Jersey	32,926	5.7	3,613	45.2
Puerto Rico	18,583	3.2	2,243	59.0
Illinois	18,571	3.2	2,199	18.6
Pennsylvania	17,423	3.0	2,348	19.5
Georgia	17,004	2.9	2,411	32.8
Maryland	15,298	2.6	2,253	44.4
Massachusetts	12,067	2.1	1,307	21.5
District of Columbia	9,414	1.6	1,262	232.3
Louisiana	9,126	1.6	1,470	33.8
Virginia	9,104	1.6	1,195	17.9
Ohio	8,743	1.5	1,161	10.4
Connecticut	8,517	1.5	1,112	34.0
Michigan	8,386	1.4	965	10.1
Washington	7,591	1.3	804	14.5
North Carolina	7,313	1.3	895	12.2
Missouri	7,259	1.2	858	16.0
South Carolina	6,273	1.1	869	23.5
Colorado	5,755	1.0	522	13.7
Tennessee	5,536	0.9	826	15.5
Arizona	5,038	0.9	594	13.4

States with Largest Share of U.S. AIDS Cases



* New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV / AIDS Epidemiology. All other state data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Cumulative AIDS Cases* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age and Mortality

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1996

	Cumulative United States		Cumulative New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	287,576	49.5	35,173	32.3
Injecting Drug Users	146,359	25.2	49,440	45.5
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	37,152	6.4	3,474	3.2
Hemophilia	4,443	0.8	338	0.3
Heterosexual Contact	49,764	8.6	8,274	7.6
Transfusion	7,888	1.4	572	0.5
Undetermined	40,618	7.0	9,633	8.9
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	6,891	1.2	1,769	1.6
Pediatric-All Other	738	0.1	83	0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	268,856	46.2	32,251	29.7
Black	203,189	34.9	44,004	40.5
Hispanic	103,023	17.7	31,698	29.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,131	0.7	621	0.6
Native American/Alaskan Native	1,569	0.3	46	<0.1
Unknown	661	0.1	136	0.1
Gender				
Male	492,221	84.7	85,368	78.5
Female	89,208	15.3	23,388	21.5
Age				
Pediatrics	7,629	1.3	1,852	1.7
Adults	573,800	98.7	106,904	98.3
Mortality				
Presumed Alive	219,425	37.7	36,705	33.7
Known Dead	362,004	62.3	72,051	66.3
Total	581,429	100.0	108,756	100.0

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age and Mortality (continued)

	Cumulative New York City		Cumulative Rest of State		Cumulative State Prison Inmates	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	29,583	33.1	5,467	35.0	123	3.3
Injecting Drug Users	40,205	44.9	6,074	38.9	3,161	85.9
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	2,595	2.9	708	4.5	171	4.6
Hemophilia	176	0.2	161	1.0	1	0.0
Heterosexual Contact	6,695	7.5	1,520	9.7	59	1.6
Transfusion	295	0.3	274	1.8	3	0.1
Undetermined	8,268	9.2	1,205	7.7	160	4.4
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	1,578	1.8	191	1.2	0	—
Pediatric-All Other	64	0.1	19	0.1	0	—
Race/Ethnicity						
White	23,662	26.5	8,167	52.3	422	11.5
Black	36,967	41.3	5,524	35.4	1,513	41.1
Hispanic	28,144	31.5	1,827	11.7	1,727	47.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	576	0.6	43	0.3	2	0.1
Native American/Alaska Native	28	<0.1	16	0.1	2	0.1
Unknown	82	0.1	42	0.3	12	0.3
Gender						
Male	69,646	77.9	12,307	78.8	3,415	92.8
Female	19,813	22.1	3,312	21.2	263	7.2
Age						
Pediatrics	1,642	1.8	210	1.3	0	—
Adults	87,817	98.2	15,409	98.7	3,678	100.0
Mortality						
Presumed Alive	29,206	32.6	6,209	39.8	1,290	35.1
Known Dead	60,253	67.4	9,410	60.2	2,388	64.9
Total	89,459	100.0	15,619	100.0	3,678	100.0

* New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV / AIDS Epidemiology. United States data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

AIDS Cases Confirmed in 1996* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age and Mortality

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1996

	Cases Confirmed in 1996 United States		Cases Confirmed in 1996 New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	27,316	39.5	3,089	23.6
Injecting Drug Users	17,027	24.6	5,116	39.1
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	2,967	4.3	235	1.8
Hemophilia	318	0.5	38	0.3
Heterosexual Contact	8,821	12.8	1,405	10.7
Transfusion	551	0.8	54	0.4
Undetermined	11,473	16.6	3,011	23.0
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	606	0.9	114	0.9
Pediatric-All Other	72	0.1	21	0.2
Race/Ethnicity				
White	26,327	38.1	3,256	24.9
Black	28,775	41.6	5,838	44.6
Hispanic	13,111	19.0	3,871	29.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	562	0.8	95	0.7
Native American/Alaskan Native	210	0.3	6	<0.1
Unknown	166	0.2	17	0.1
Gender				
Male	54,997	79.5	9,605	73.4
Female	14,154	20.5	3,478	26.6
Age				
Pediatrics	678	1.0	135	1.0
Adults	68,473	99.0	12,948	99.0
Mortality				
Presumed Alive	— [†]	— [†]	10,627	81.2
Known Dead	— [†]	— [†]	2,456	18.8
Total	69,151	100.0	13,083	100.0

AIDS Cases Confirmed in 1996 by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age and Mortality (continued)

	Cases Confirmed in 1996 New York City		Cases Confirmed in 1996 Rest of State		Cases Confirmed in 1996 State Prison Inmates	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	2,459	23.5	616	27.8	14	3.5
Injecting Drug Users	3,981	38.0	829	37.5	306	77.1
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	134	1.3	89	4.0	12	3.0
Hemophilia	20	0.2	18	0.8	0	—
Heterosexual Contact	1,098	10.5	295	13.3	12	3.0
Transfusion	31	0.3	23	1.0	0	—
Undetermined	2,629	25.1	329	14.9	53	13.4
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	103	1.0	11	0.5	0	—
Pediatric-All Other	18	0.2	3	0.1	0	—
Race/Ethnicity						
White	2,210	21.1	1,008	45.5	38	9.6
Black	4,773	45.6	884	39.9	181	45.6
Hispanic	3,391	32.4	303	13.7	177	44.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	86	0.8	9	0.4	0	—
Native American/Alaskan Native	4	<0.1	2	0.1	0	—
Unknown	9	0.1	7	0.3	1	0.3
Gender						
Male	7,630	72.9	1,623	73.3	352	88.7
Female	2,843	27.1	590	26.7	45	11.3
Age						
Pediatrics	121	1.2	14	0.6	0	—
Adults	10,352	98.8	2,199	99.4	397	100.0
Mortality						
Presumed Alive	8,341	79.6	1,976	89.3	310	78.1
Known Dead	2,132	20.4	237	10.7	87	21.9
Total	10,473	100.0	2,213	100.0	397	100.0

* Confirmation year reflects year in which AIDS case diagnosis was confirmed and may not reflect year of AIDS diagnosis. New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV / AIDS Epidemiology. United States data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

† Not available.

AIDS Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population Confirmed in 1996 and Cumulative Totals by Age Group in the United States, New York State and Surrounding States

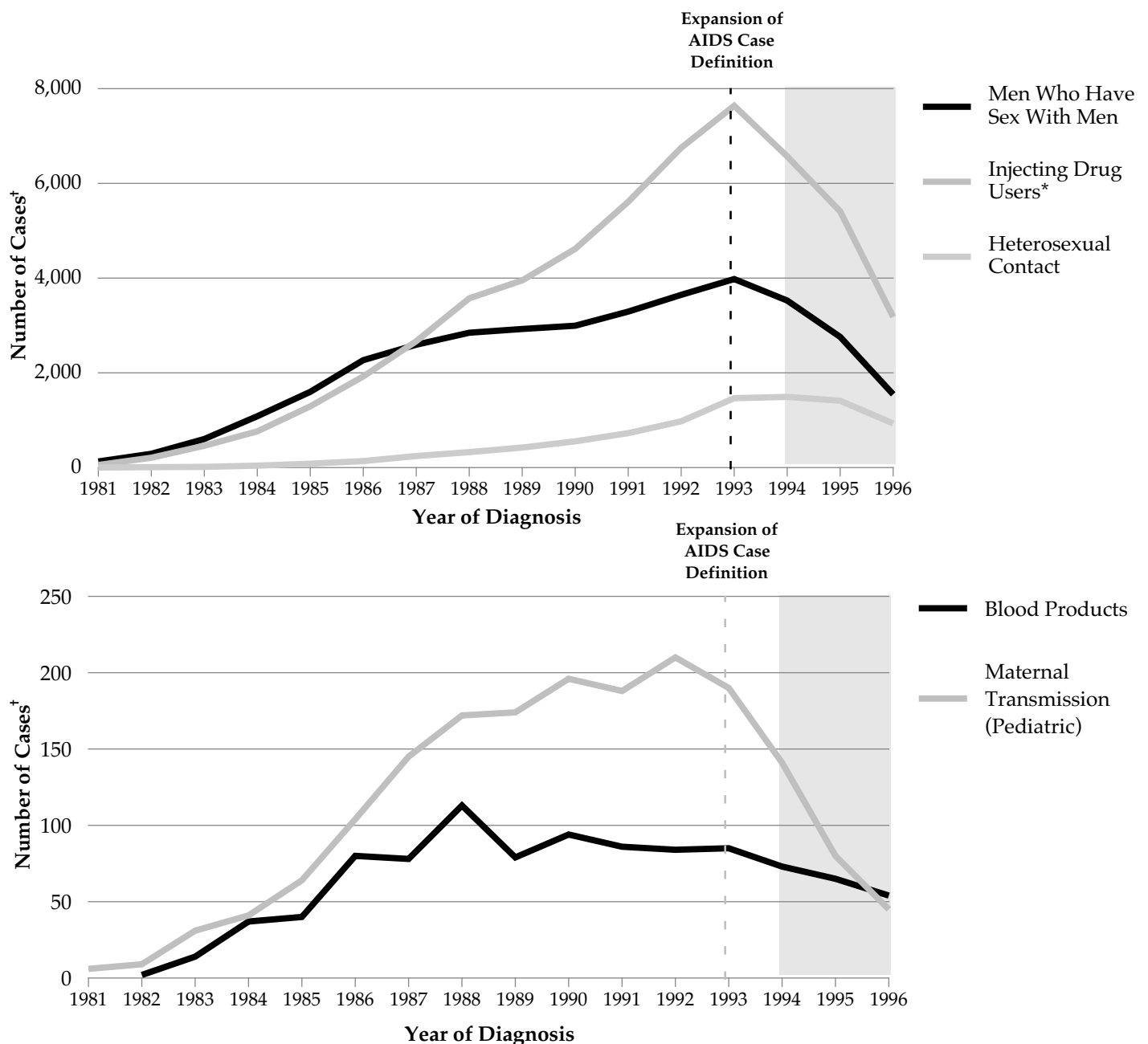
Cases Confirmed through December 1996

	Confirmed in 1996					Cumulative Totals		
	Total	Percent Injecting Drug User	Percent Men Who Have Sex With Men	Percent Heterosexual	Rate per 100,000	Adult/ Adolescent	Children <13 years	Total
United States	69,151	29	40	13	25.6	573,800	7,629	581,429
New York	13,083	41	24	11	68.1	106,904	1,852	108,756
New Jersey	3,734	38	17	16	45.2	32,256	670	32,926
Connecticut	1,069	53	16	19	34.0	8,347	170	8,517
Massachusetts	1,307	44	26	12	21.5	11,880	187	12,067
Vermont	23	< 15	52	< 15	4.2	295	3	298
Pennsylvania	2,280	47	32	14	19.5	17,190	233	17,423

Source: Data were provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and from individual states. Data from New Jersey reflect cases confirmed July 1996 - June 1997.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



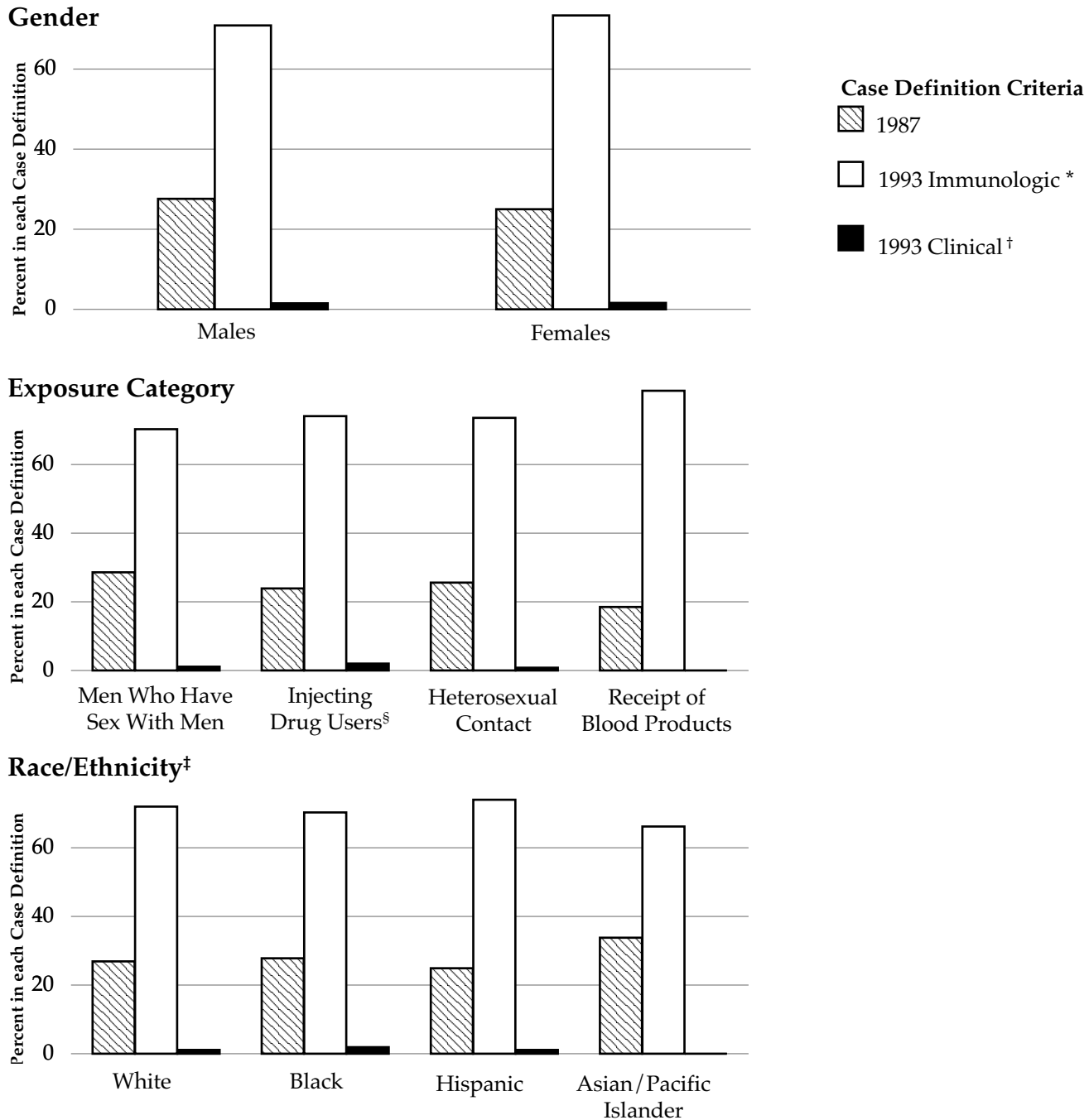
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

† Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across exposure categories.

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Case Definition Criteria, Gender, Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



* CD4+ lymphocyte count less than 200/μL or less than 14% of total lymphocytes.

† Pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia or invasive cervical cancer.

‡ Two Native American/Alaskan Natives were diagnosed with AIDS in 1996.

§ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Geographic Distribution of AIDS Cases in New York State

AIDS case incidence rates vary widely by geographic region. In New York City, for example, which has reported more than 80 percent of total New York State AIDS cases, the cumulative case rate per 100,000 people ranges from 521.7 in Richmond County (Staten Island) to 2,391.1 in New York County (Manhattan). However, in some neighborhoods, cumulative case rates have been noted to approach 5,000 cases per 100,000 residents.

In the rest of the state, case rates are markedly lower, ranging from 17.8/100,000 in Allegany County to 401.3/100,000 in Sullivan County. In some upstate New York counties, high AIDS case rates among residents of larger cities are masked by low rates in the rest of the county's population. For example, 93 percent of individuals diagnosed with AIDS in Monroe County are residents of Rochester, which has a high cumulative AIDS case rate of 540.3 cases per 100,000 population. Outside of Rochester, Monroe County has a relatively low AIDS case rate of 20.3/100,000.

Trends by HIV exposure category also vary by geographic region. For example, in New York City and surrounding counties, numbers of cases attributed to injecting drug use surpassed those among men who have sex with men (MSM) in the late 1980s. In the rest of the state, cases of MSM have outnumbered cases of IDUs until 1992, when injecting drug use became the leading exposure category. In the Bronx, the number of recent cases attributed to heterosexual HIV exposure exceeds those attributed to MSM; a similar case composition appears likely to occur in Brooklyn and Richmond counties in the coming years.

Recent AIDS case rates are consistently higher among people of color in all Ryan White Regions of New York State, with blacks showing the highest rates of all racial/ethnic groups in most regions. However, in the Rochester and Syracuse regions, the highest case rates are seen among Hispanics.

AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	1993* Number	1994 Number	1995* Number	1996* Number	Rate [‡]	Cumulative Number	Rate [‡]
New York City							
Bronx	2,417	2,249	2,087	1,425	116.9	17,973	1,493.1
Brooklyn	3,309	3,101	2,757	1,800	77.0	23,803	1,034.6
Manhattan	4,138	3,683	3,202	1,962	130.9	35,658	2,397.1
Queens	1,676	1,656	1,465	949	47.6	12,667	649.1
Staten Island	244	274	229	130	33.0	1,977	521.7
Borough Unknown	15	21	10	12	—	135	—
NYC Total	11,799	10,984	9,750	6,278	85.7	92,213	1,259.3
Rest of State [†]							
Albany (County)	21	13	10	7	3.7	118	62.4
Albany (City)	76	63	76	56	54.1	574	554.1
Allegany	0	1	2	1	2.0	9	17.8
Broome	22	17	10	11	5.2	156	73.5
Cattaraugus	5	3	3	2	2.4	31	36.8
Cayuga	3	6	8	6	7.3	53	64.4
Chautauqua	9	8	8	1	0.7	52	36.6
Chemung	7	10	10	1	1.1	82	86.1
Chenango	4	2	4	2	3.9	22	42.5
Clinton	6	2	6	1	1.2	34	39.5
Columbia	4	4	9	3	4.8	59	93.7
Cortland	2	1	2	0	—	11	22.5
Delaware	2	3	2	2	4.2	23	48.7
Dutchess	68	59	45	49	18.9	482	185.8
Erie	29	16	27	11	1.7	173	27.3
Buffalo (City)	131	108	100	91	27.2	861	257.8
Essex	5	7	6	0	—	43	115.7
Franklin	1	4	5	3	6.4	19	40.8
Fulton	1	1	4	2	3.7	25	46.1
Genesee	3	4	5	1	1.7	28	46.6
Greene	3	4	4	4	8.9	39	87.2
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	—	1	18.9
Herkimer	2	2	2	1	1.5	21	31.9
Jefferson	10	9	7	2	1.8	52	46.9
Lewis	1	0	1	0	—	7	26.1
Livingston	6	9	4	2	3.2	43	68.9

* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58).
Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Does not include 3,763 state prison inmates. Includes cities with more than 100,000 residents.

‡ Based on 1990 U.S. Census data.

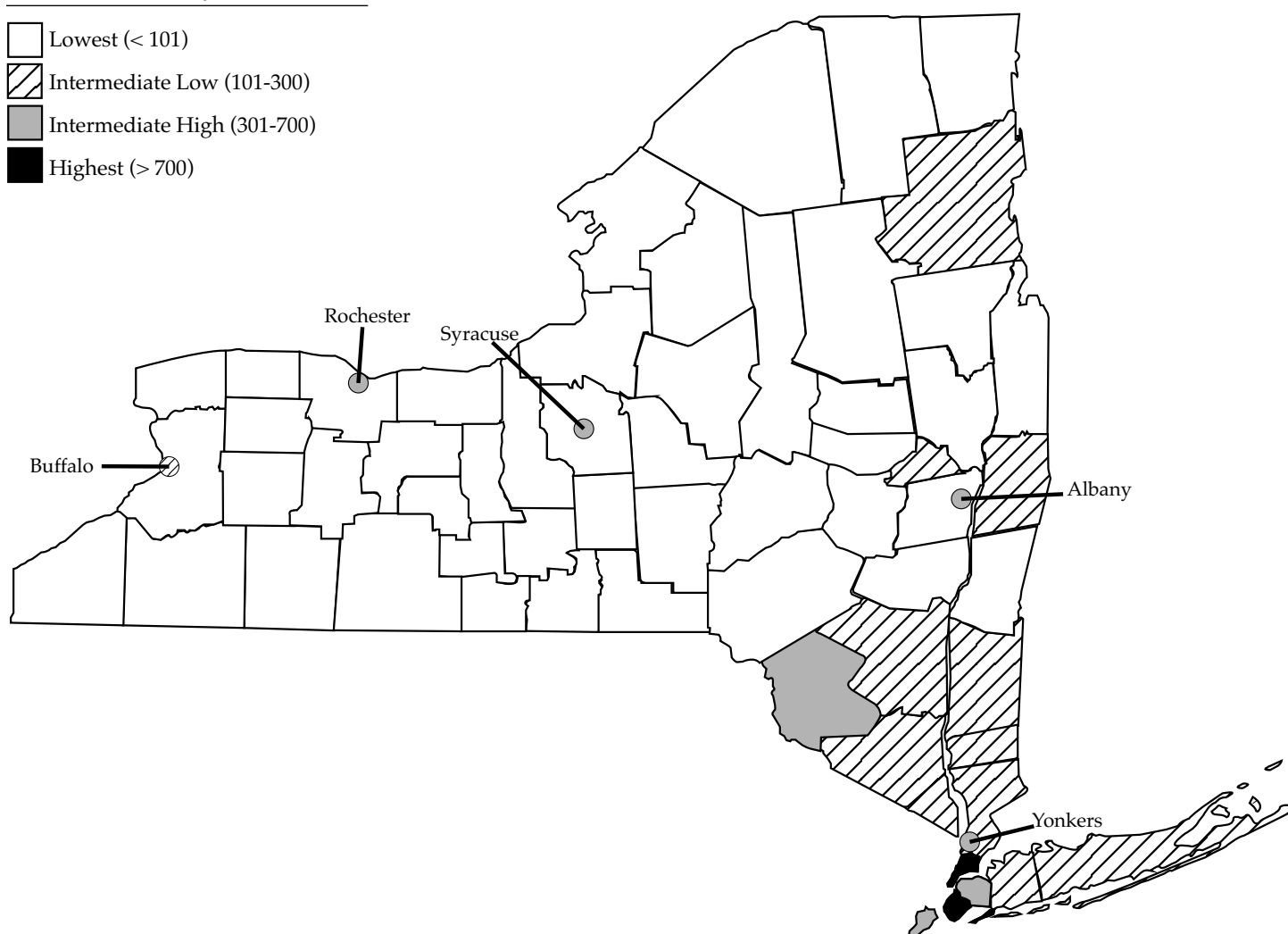
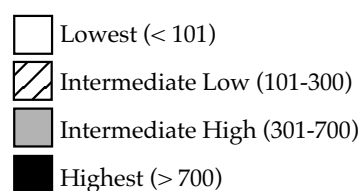
AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence and Year of Diagnosis (continued)

	1993* Number	1994 Number	1995* Number	1996* Number Rate [†]	Cumulative Number Rate [†]
Rest of State					
Madison	6	0	2	1 1.4	20 28.9
Monroe	9	9	13	5 1.0	97 20.3
Rochester (City)	201	205	186	96 40.7	1,276 540.3
Montgomery	4	7	5	6 11.5	46 88.5
Nassau	311	234	299	193 15.0	2,622 203.7
Niagara	22	4	11	12 5.4	136 61.6
Oneida	36	20	18	15 6.0	221 88.1
Onondaga	25	20	10	9 3.0	138 45.7
Syracuse (City)	88	64	67	54 32.2	568 338.8
Ontario	7	6	6	2 2.1	35 36.8
Orange	71	92	68	48 15.6	636 206.7
Orleans	0	7	6	9 21.5	31 74.1
Oswego	4	3	9	5 4.1	53 43.5
Otsego	5	3	4	3 5.0	42 69.4
Putnam	10	11	17	9 10.7	122 145.3
Rensselaer	21	22	21	19 12.3	168 108.8
Rockland	93	64	58	47 17.7	593 223.4
St. Lawrence	2	3	1	8 7.1	35 31.3
Saratoga	14	13	12	5 2.8	108 59.6
Schenectady	28	32	26	8 5.4	219 146.7
Schoharie	7	3	0	1 3.1	24 75.3
Schuyler	4	1	0	0 —	11 58.9
Seneca	1	2	3	2 5.9	14 41.6
Steuben	4	4	4	3 3.0	45 45.4
Suffolk	351	321	306	208 15.7	2706 204.7
Sullivan	48	35	35	19 27.4	278 401.3
Tioga	2	1	3	1 1.9	20 38.2
Tompkins	6	7	7	10 10.6	77 81.8
Ulster	45	51	52	28 16.9	385 232.9
Warren	3	3	6	4 6.8	38 64.2
Washington	0	2	4	0 —	19 32.0
Wayne	8	6	8	6 6.7	58 65.1
Westchester	227	240	239	153 22.4	2,013 294.5
Yonkers (City)	108	109	92	77 40.3	860 449.7
Wyoming	3	3	3	6 14.1	17 40.0
Yates	2	1	2	0 —	9 39.5
Rest of State Total	2,197	1,964	1,963	1,331 12.5	16,766 157.2
New York State Total	13,996	12,948	11,713	7,609 42.3	108,979 605.8

Cumulative AIDS Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population* by County and City of Residence†

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Incidence Rates in Quintiles



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. Includes cities with fewer than 100,000 population.

† Excludes New York State prison inmates. The increased AIDS incidence rate in Essex County is related to the presence of a federal prison.

AIDS Cases by Ryan White Consortia* and Year of Diagnosis, Cumulative Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]	Cumulative through 12/31/96	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rate/100,000 [‡]
Ryan White Consortia*						
1. Albany	201	186	200	124	1,599	112.2
2. Binghamton	28	20	17	14	198	62.6
3. Buffalo	202	154	165	134	1,338	83.1
4. Lower and Mid-Hudson	670	661	606	430	5,369	265.0
5. Nassau/Suffolk	662	555	605	401	5,328	204.2
6. Rochester	249	253	236	117	1,670	135.8
7. Syracuse	185	135	134	111	1,256	86.5
8. Bronx	2,417	2,249	2,087	1,425	17,973	1,493.1
9. Brooklyn	3,309	3,101	2,757	1,800	23,803	1,034.6
10. Manhattan	4,138	3,683	3,202	1,962	35,658	2,397.1
11. Queens	1,676	1,656	1,465	949	12,667	649.1
12. Richmond	244	274	229	130	1,977	521.7

*Ryan White Consortia:

1. Albany: Hamilton, Franklin, Schoharie, Washington, Warren, Fulton, Clinton, Montgomery, Green, Columbia, Essex, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Delaware and Otsego counties
2. Binghamton: Broome, Tioga and Chenango counties
3. Buffalo: Orleans, Wyoming, Allegany, Genesee, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Niagara and Erie counties
4. Lower and Mid-Hudson: Putnam, Rockland, Westchester, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess and Orange counties
5. Nassau/Suffolk: Nassau and Suffolk counties
6. Rochester: Yates, Seneca, Schuyler, Ontario, Livingston, Steuben, Wayne, Chemung and Monroe counties
7. Syracuse: Madison, Lewis, Jefferson, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Cayuga, Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Tompkins and Cortland counties

[†]On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58).
Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

[‡]Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. Data exclude 3,763 state prison inmates.

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Characteristic	Albany		Binghamton		Buffalo		Lower and Mid Hudson		Nassau/Suffolk		Rochester	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age												
13-19	0	—	0	—	0	—	2	0.5	3	0.8	1	0.9
20-24	5	4.0	0	—	3	2.3	7	1.6	11	2.8	1	0.9
25-29	10	8.1	4	28.6	11	8.3	36	8.4	27	6.8	13	11.3
30-39	65	52.4	7	50.0	58	43.9	163	38.3	162	40.7	43	37.4
40-49	34	27.4	2	14.3	47	35.6	158	37.1	147	36.9	40	34.8
50-59	9	7.3	1	7.1	10	7.6	44	10.3	35	8.8	15	13.0
>59	1	0.8	0	—	3	2.3	16	3.8	13	3.3	2	1.7
Gender												
Male	91	73.4	6	42.9	109	82.6	297	69.7	292	73.4	76	66.1
Female	33	26.6	8	57.1	23	17.4	129	30.3	106	26.6	39	33.9
Race/Ethnicity												
White	52	41.9	8	57.1	48	36.4	133	31.2	175	44.0	54	47.0
Black	51	41.1	5	35.7	60	45.4	214	50.2	168	42.2	41	35.6
Hispanic	20	16.1	1	7.1	21	15.9	76	17.8	51	12.8	19	16.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.2	4	1.0	1	0.9
Native American/Alaska Native	0	—	0	—	1	0.8	0	—	0	—	0	—
Missing	1	0.8	0	—	2	1.5	2	0.5	0	—	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Have Sex With Men	42	46.1	2	33.3	50	45.9	73	24.6	83	28.4	28	36.8
Injecting Drug Users	27	29.7	3	50.0	41	37.6	146	49.2	102	34.9	27	35.5
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	3	3.3	0	—	6	5.5	13	4.4	22	7.5	6	7.9
Heterosexual	4	4.4	0	—	4	3.7	29	9.8	16	5.5	4	5.3
Blood Products	1	1.1	0	—	1	0.9	1	0.3	3	1.0	1	1.3
Undetermined	14	15.4	1	16.7	7	6.4	35	11.8	66	22.6	10	13.2
Females												
Injecting Drug Users	10	30.3	3	37.5	12	52.2	48	37.2	45	42.5	16	41.0
Heterosexual	10	30.3	2	25.0	10	43.5	56	43.4	40	37.7	15	38.5
Blood Products	0	—	0	—	0	—	5	3.9	3	2.8	0	—
Undetermined	13	39.4	3	37.5	1	4.3	20	15.5	18	17.0	8	20.5
Total	124	100.0	14	100.0	132	100.0	426	100.0	398	100.0	115	100.0

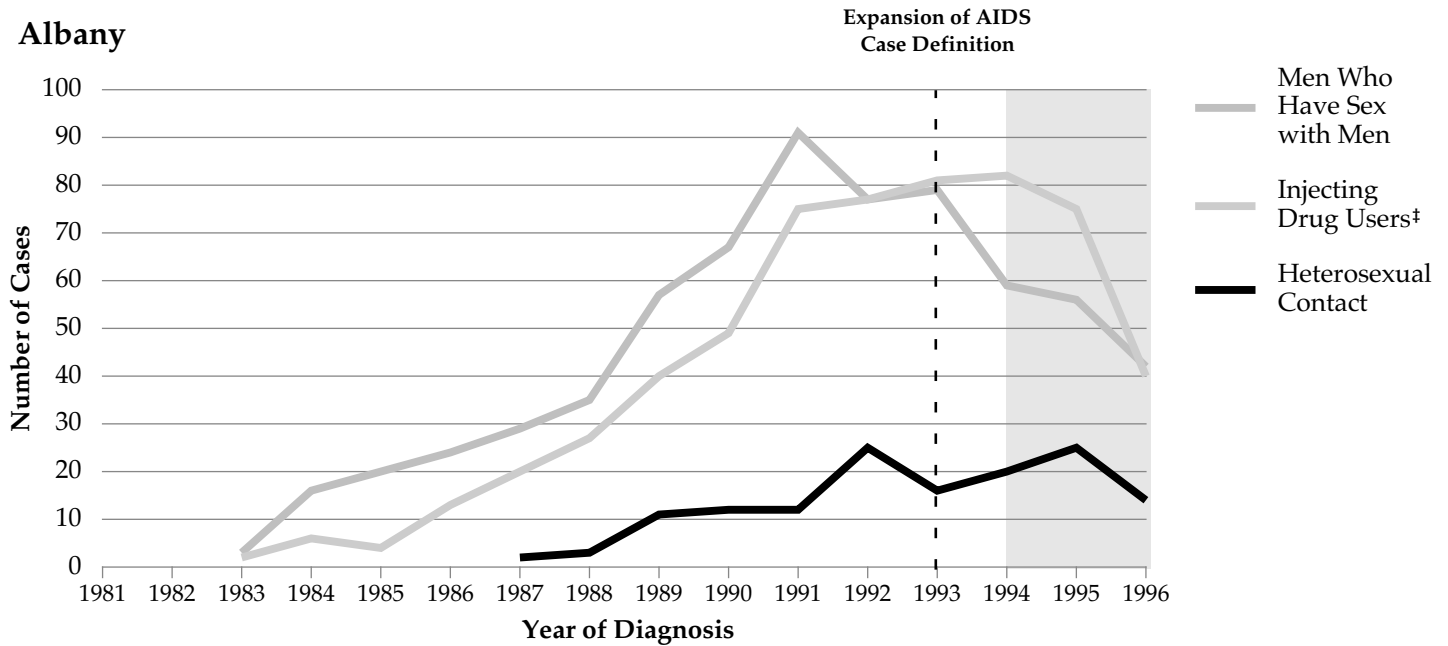
* Area classified by county of residence at diagnosis. See page 71 for list of counties in each area. Excludes 73 state prison inmates.

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Consortia
(continued)

Characteristic	Syracuse		Manhattan		Bronx		Brooklyn		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age												
13-19	2	1.8	7	0.4	5	0.4	9	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.8
20-24	3	2.7	19	1.0	25	1.8	36	2.0	32	3.4	3	2.3
25-29	8	7.2	162	8.3	131	9.3	124	7.0	81	8.6	6	4.6
30-39	61	54.9	755	38.6	577	40.9	747	42.0	371	39.2	54	41.5
40-49	32	28.8	688	35.2	499	35.4	605	34.0	331	35.0	44	33.8
50-59	4	3.6	235	12.0	137	9.7	206	11.6	103	10.9	19	14.6
>59	1	0.9	90	4.6	37	2.6	53	3.0	26	2.7	3	2.3
Gender												
Male	89	80.2	1574	80.4	925	65.6	1197	67.2	690	72.9	93	71.5
Female	22	19.8	383	19.6	486	34.4	583	32.8	256	27.1	37	28.5
Race/Ethnicity												
White	53	47.8	514	26.3	80	5.7	157	8.8	184	19.4	52	40.0
Black	41	36.9	824	42.1	594	42.1	1131	63.5	427	45.1	50	38.5
Hispanic	16	14.4	593	30.3	733	52.0	477	26.8	306	32.4	27	20.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	23	1.2	2	0.1	12	0.7	27	2.9	1	0.8
Native American/ Alaska Native	0	—	1	0.1	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Missing	1	0.9	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.2	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Sex With Men	40	44.9	649	41.2	133	14.4	234	19.6	185	26.8	18	19.4
Injecting Drug Users	21	23.6	530	33.7	465	50.3	503	42.0	241	34.9	41	44.1
Men Who Have Sex Men and Inject Drugs	6	6.7	22	1.4	16	1.7	12	1.0	10	1.4	3	3.2
Heterosexual	3	3.4	70	4.5	58	6.3	52	4.3	33	4.8	4	4.3
Blood Products	1	1.1	5	0.3	5	0.5	3	0.3	4	0.6	0	—
Undetermined	18	20.2	298	18.9	248	26.8	393	32.8	217	31.4	27	29.0
Females												
Injecting Drug Users	5	22.7	183	47.8	186	38.3	220	37.7	96	37.5	23	62.2
Heterosexual	9	40.9	107	27.9	171	35.2	141	24.2	81	31.6	8	21.6
Blood Products	1	4.6	2	0.5	2	0.4	8	1.4	7	2.7	0	—
Undetermined	7	31.8	91	23.8	127	26.1	214	36.7	72	28.1	6	16.2
Total	111	100.0	1,957	100.0	1,411	100.0	1,780	100.0	946	100.0	130	100.0

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	—	—	3	16	20	24	29	35	57	67	91	77	79	59	56	42
Injecting Drug Users	—	—	2	6	4	13	20	27	40	49	75	77	81	82	75	40
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	12	12	25	16	20	25	14

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

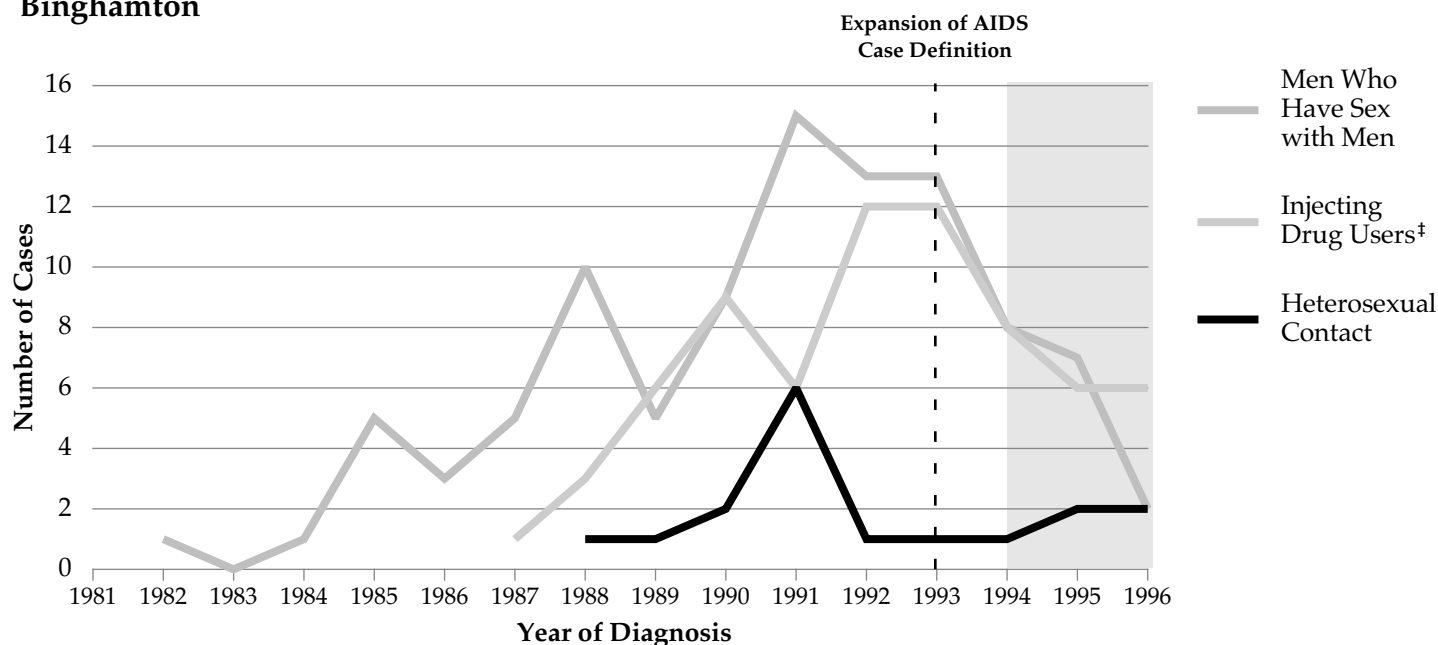
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Binghamton



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	—	1	—	1	5	3	5	10	5	9	15	13	13	8	7	2
Injecting Drug Users	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	9	6	12	12	8	6	6
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	2

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

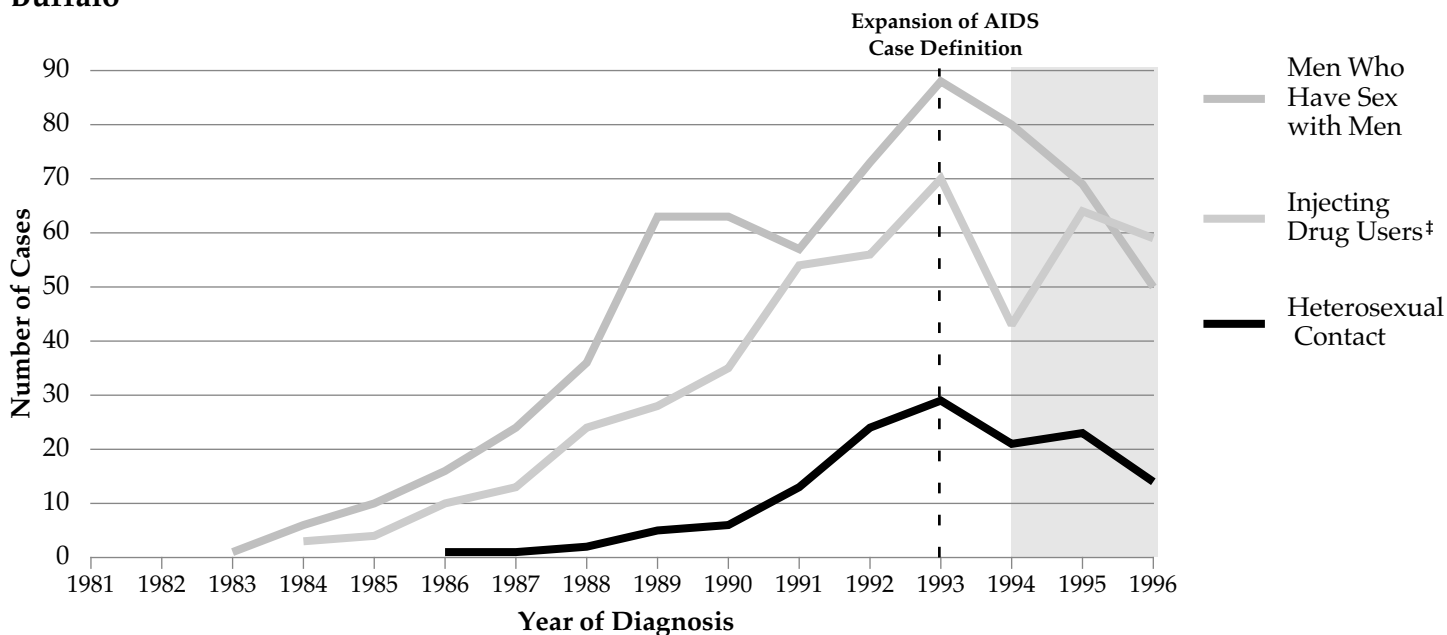
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Buffalo



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	—	—	1	6	10	16	24	36	63	63	57	73	88	80	69	50
Injecting Drug Users	—	—	—	3	4	10	13	24	28	35	54	56	70	43	64	59
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	6	13	24	29	21	23	14

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

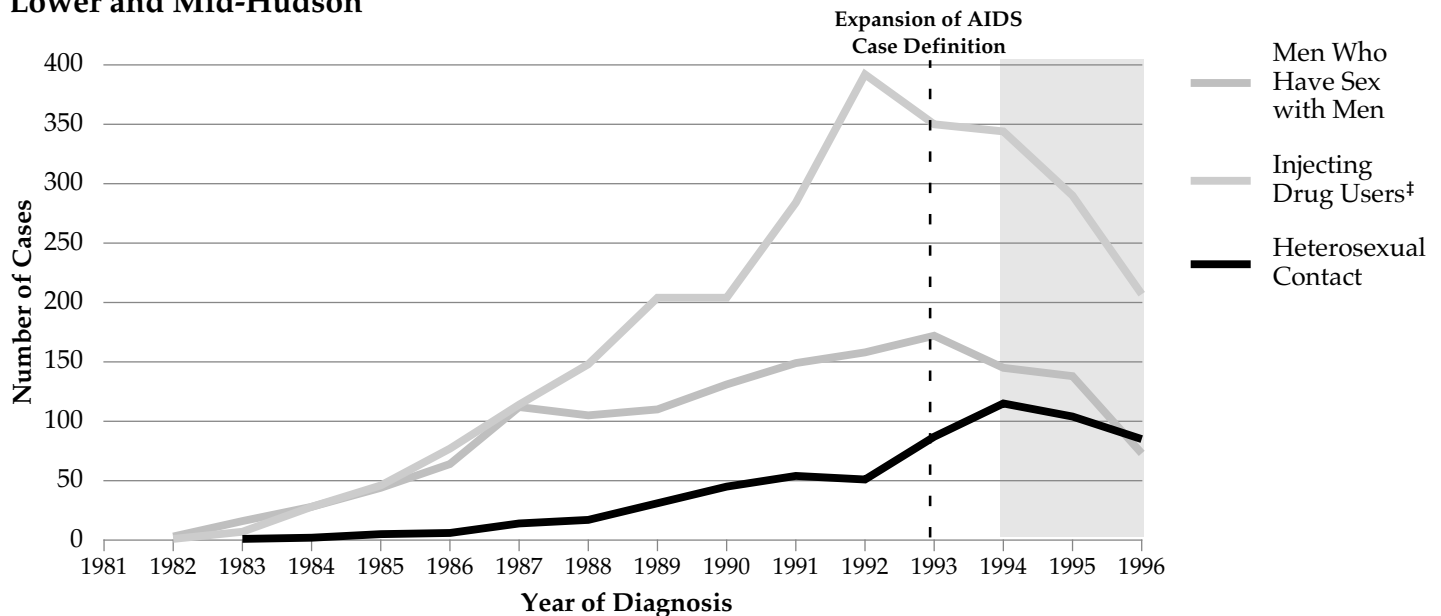
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Lower and Mid-Hudson



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	—	3	16	28	44	64	112	105	110	131	149	158	172	145	138	73
Injecting Drug Users	—	1	7	28	46	77	114	148	204	204	284	392	350	344	290	207
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	1	2	5	6	14	17	31	45	54	51	87	115	104	85

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

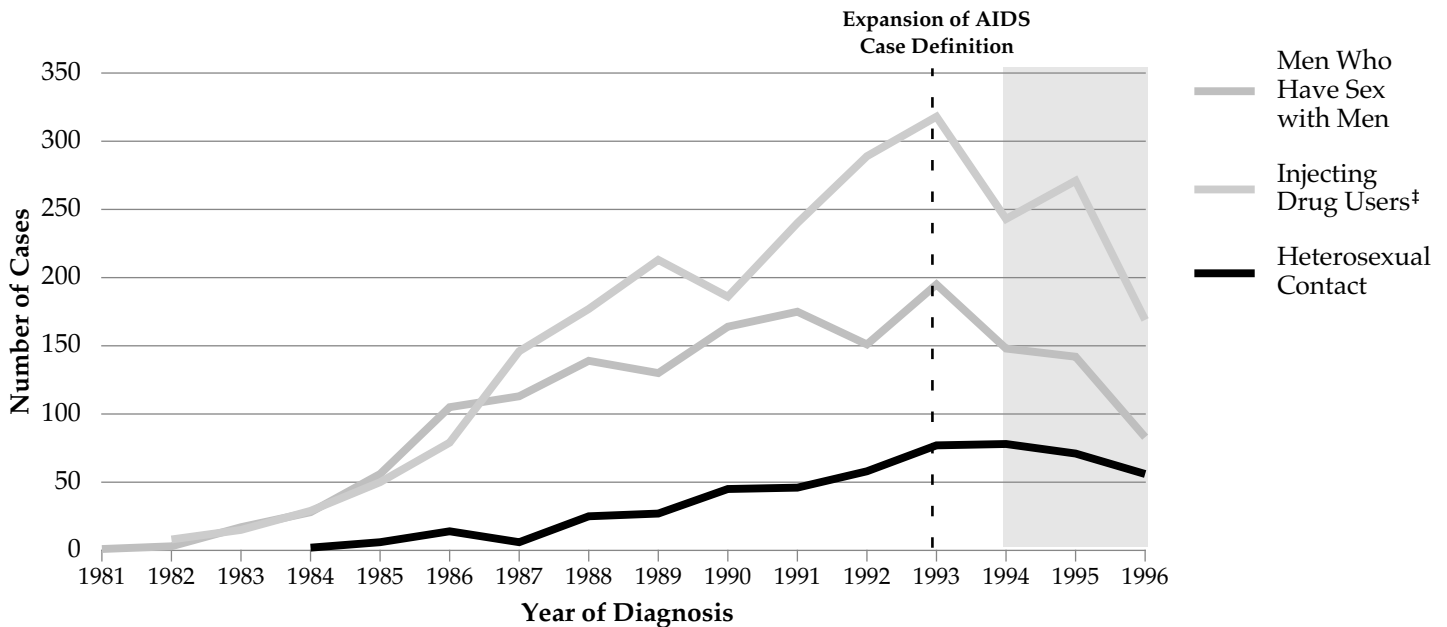
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Nassau/Suffolk



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†
Men Who Have Sex With Men	1	3	17	28	56	105	113	139	130	164	175	151	195	148	142	83
Injecting Drug Users	—	8	15	29	50	79	146	177	213	186	240	289	318	243	271	169
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	—	2	6	14	6	25	27	45	46	58	77	78	71	56

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

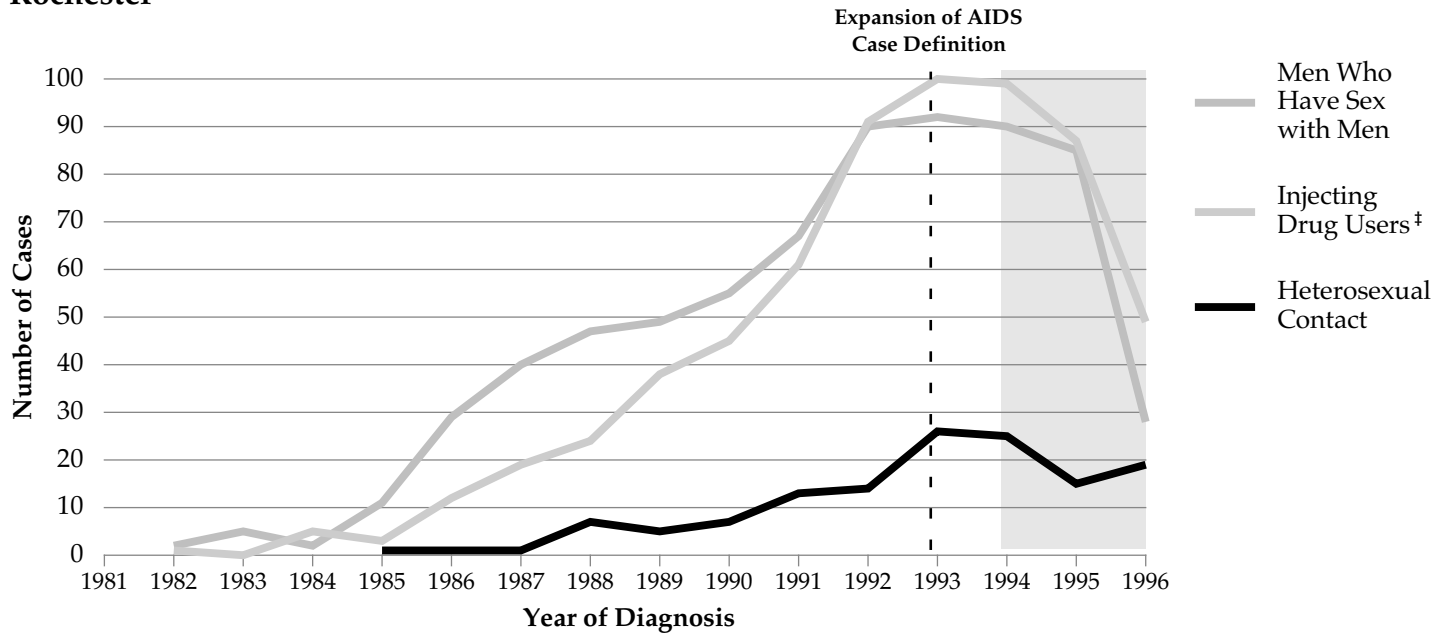
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Rochester



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	—	2	5	2	11	29	40	47	49	55	67	90	92	90	85	28
Injecting Drug Users	—	1	—	5	3	12	19	24	38	45	61	91	100	99	87	49
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	5	7	13	14	26	25	15	19

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

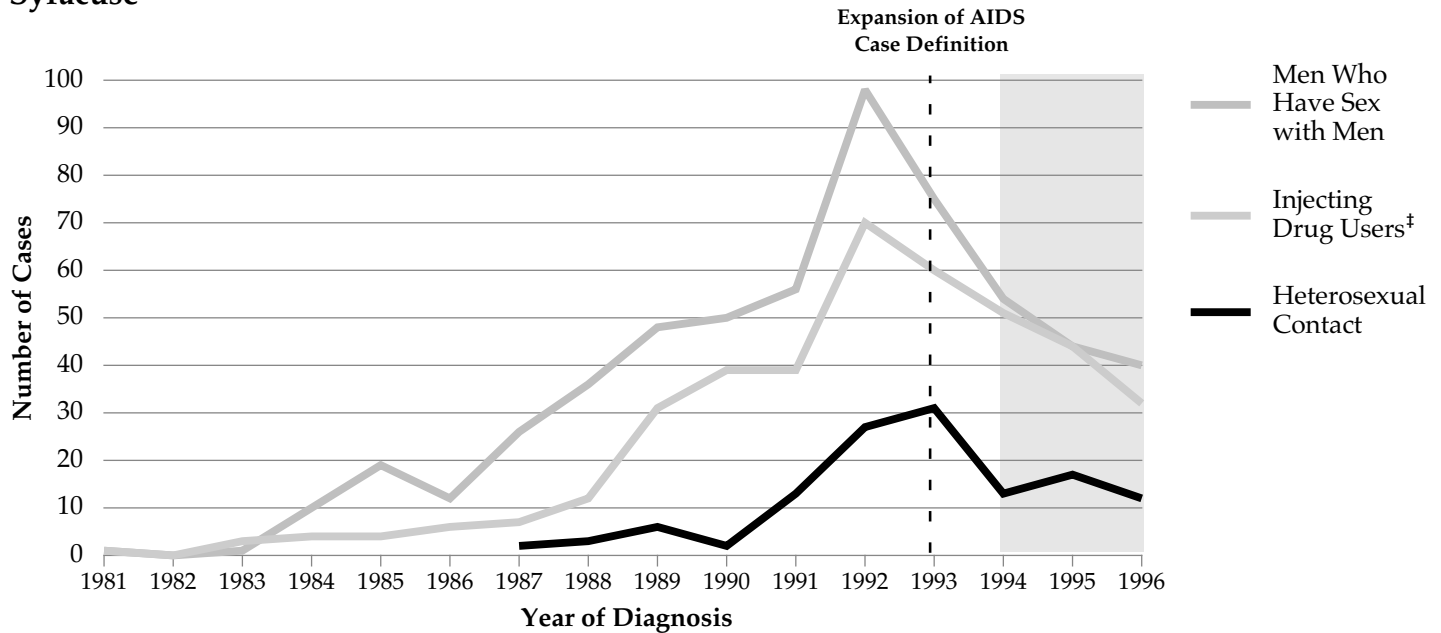
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Syracuse



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men Who Have Sex With Men	1	—	1	10	19	12	26	36	48	50	56	98	75	54	44	40
Injecting Drug Users	1	—	3	4	4	6	7	12	31	39	39	70	60	51	44	32
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	2	13	27	31	13	17	12

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

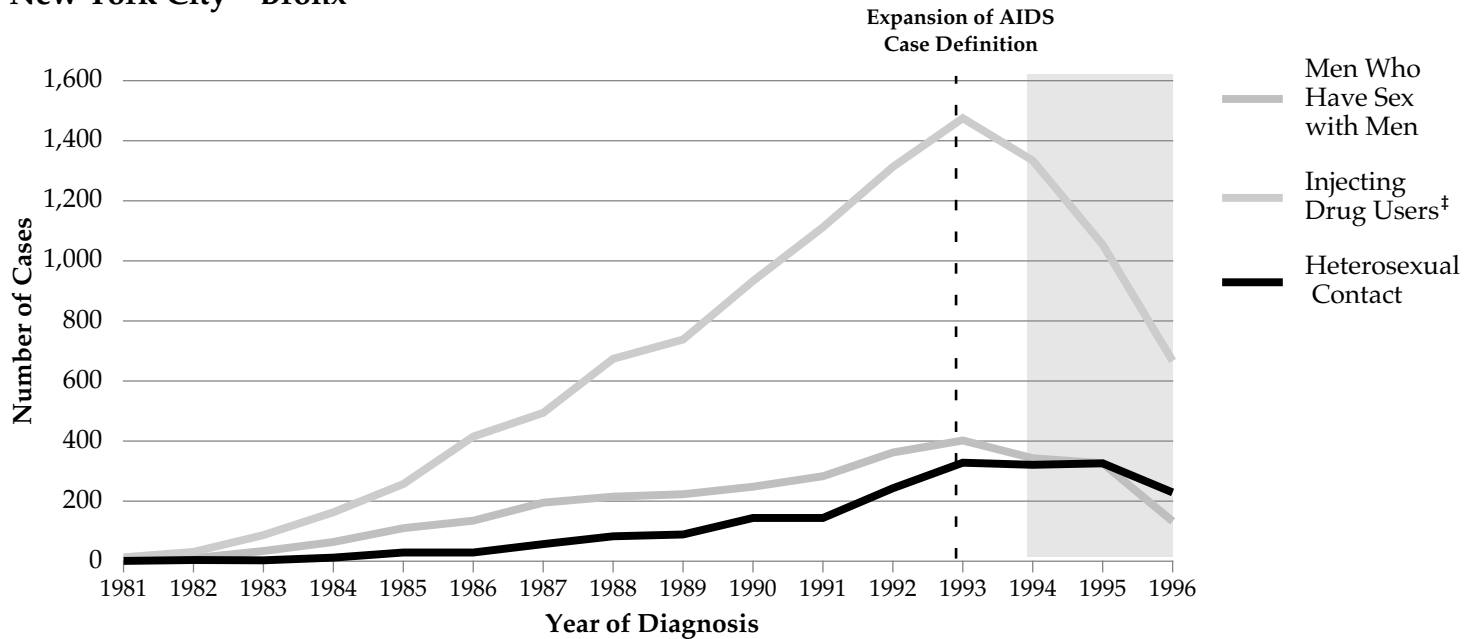
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

New York City – Bronx



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	6	10	34	64	110	135	195	215	223	248	283	362	402	343	326	133
Injecting Drug Users	13	31	87	163	257	415	494	674	738	933	1,112	1,313	1,475	1,334	1,054	667
Heterosexual Contact	1	4	3	12	29	29	57	83	89	144	144	243	328	321	326	229

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

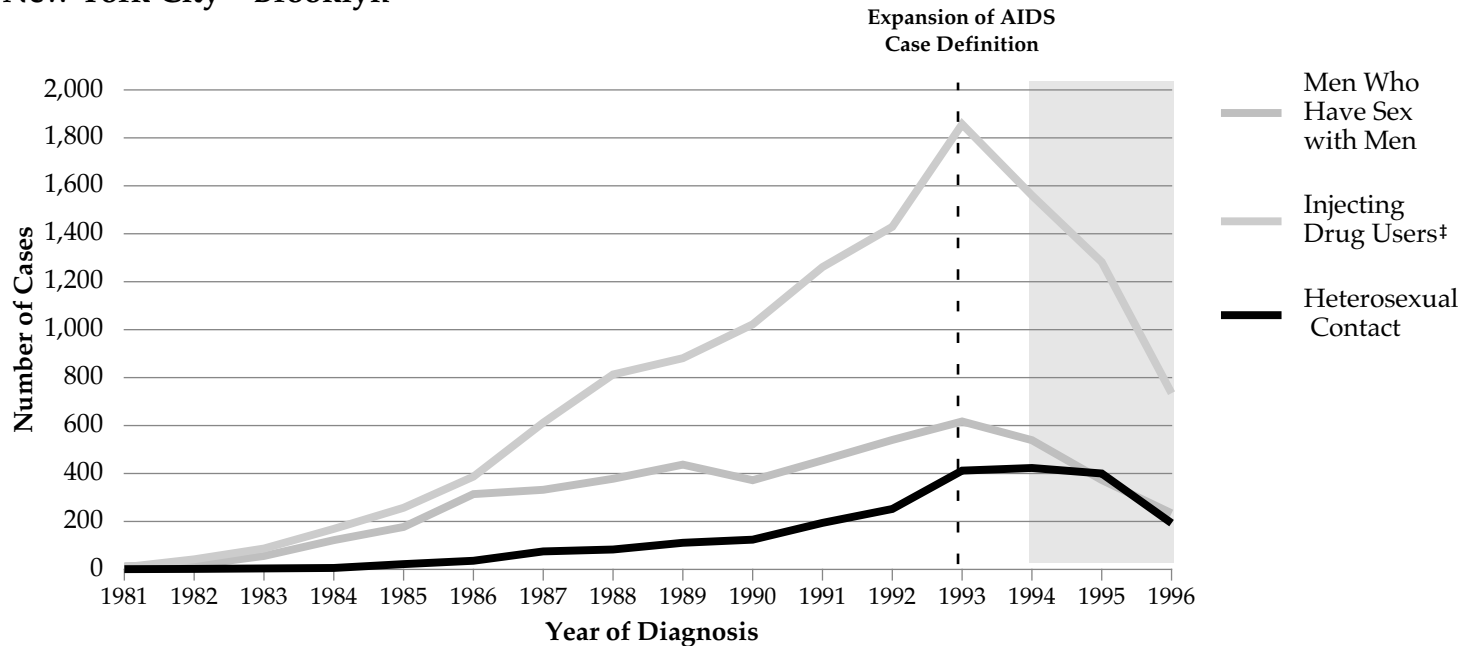
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

New York City – Brooklyn



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	13	18	56	122	177	314	332	378	437	372	455	540	617	539	373	234
Injecting Drug Users	9	42	87	169	257	387	612	813	881	1,022	1,261	1,429	1,857	1,560	1,282	735
Heterosexual Contact	1	2	4	6	22	36	75	83	111	124	194	252	412	423	400	193

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

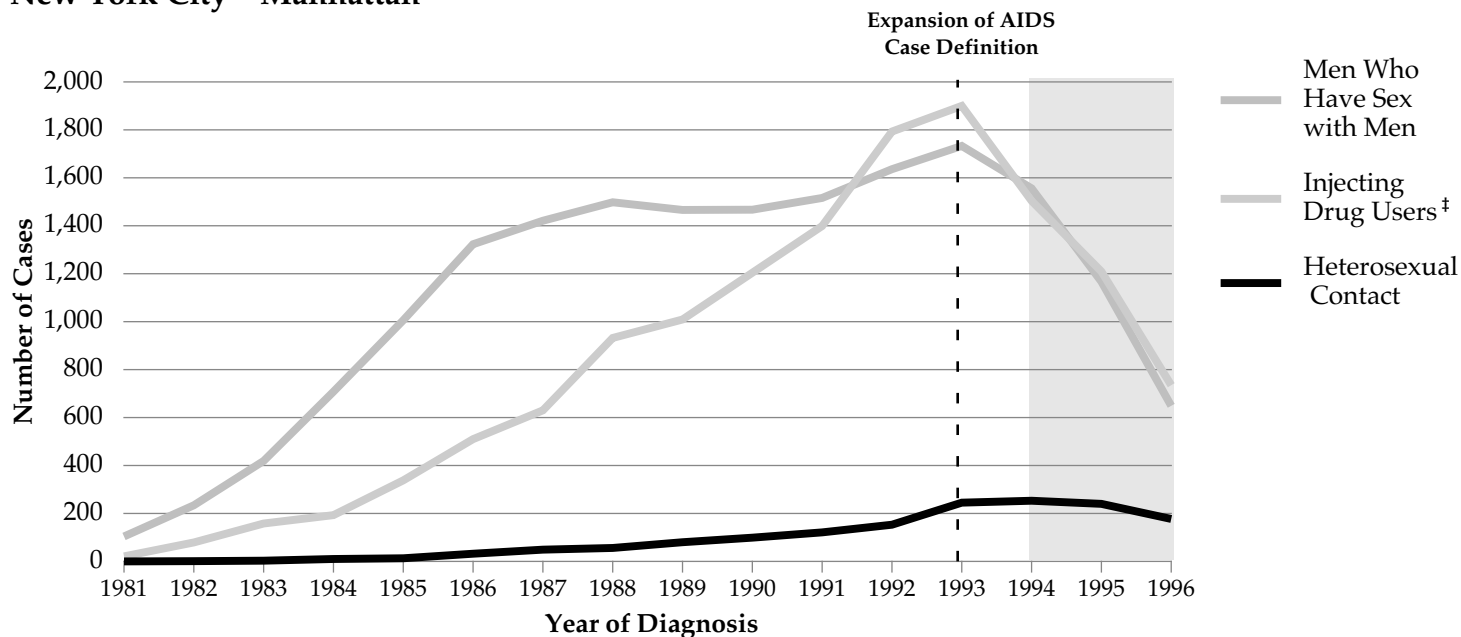
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

New York City – Manhattan



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

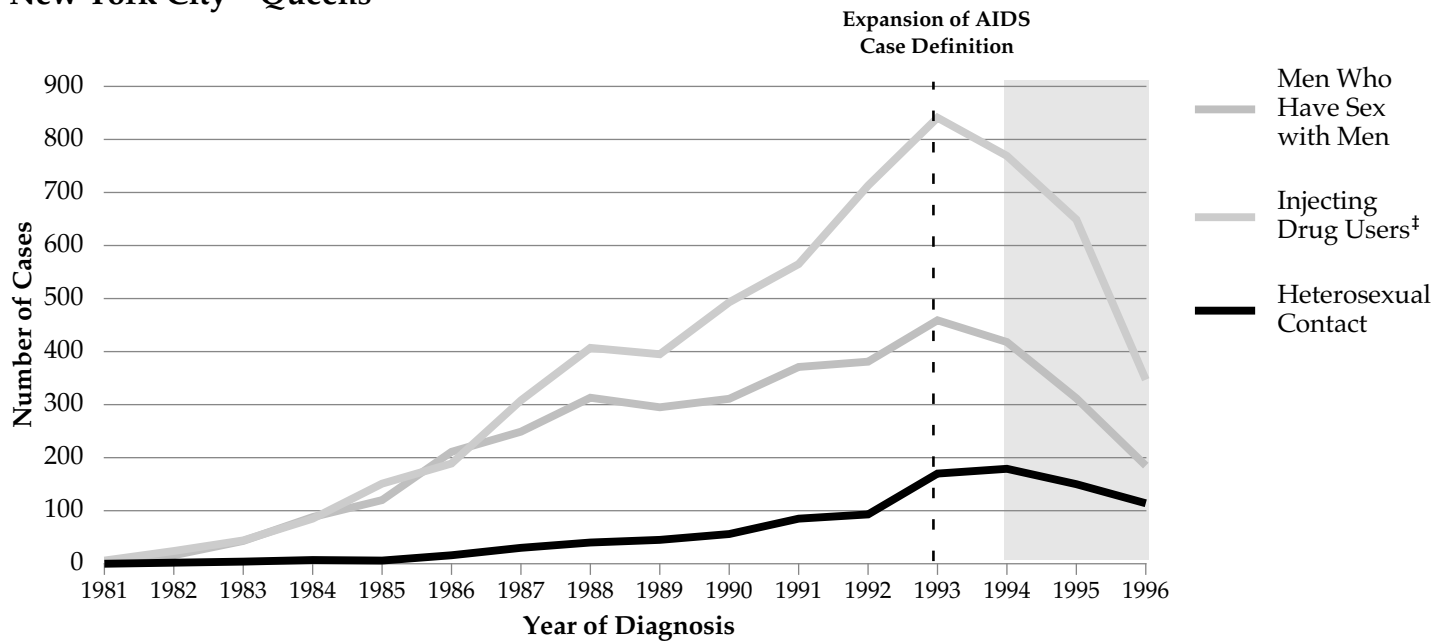
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

New York City – Queens



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†
Men Who Have Sex With Men	4	16	43	88	120	211	249	313	295	311	371	381	459	418	312	185
Injecting Drug Users	6	24	44	85	151	189	308	407	395	493	565	713	841	769	649	347
Heterosexual Contact	—	2	4	7	6	16	30	40	45	56	85	93	170	179	150	114

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

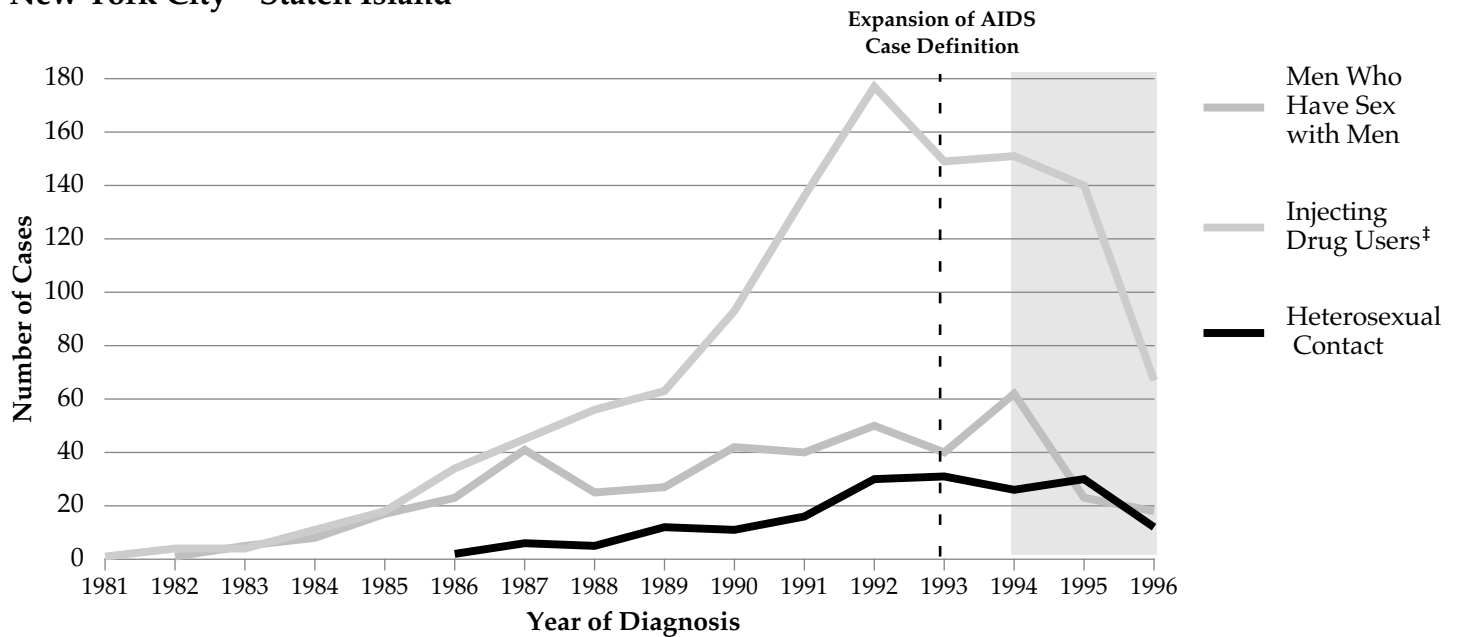
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

New York City – Staten Island



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†
Men Who Have Sex With Men	—	1	5	8	17	23	41	25	27	42	40	50	40	62	23	18
Injecting Drug Users	1	4	4	11	18	34	45	56	63	93	136	177	149	151	140	67
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	12	11	16	30	31	26	30	12

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

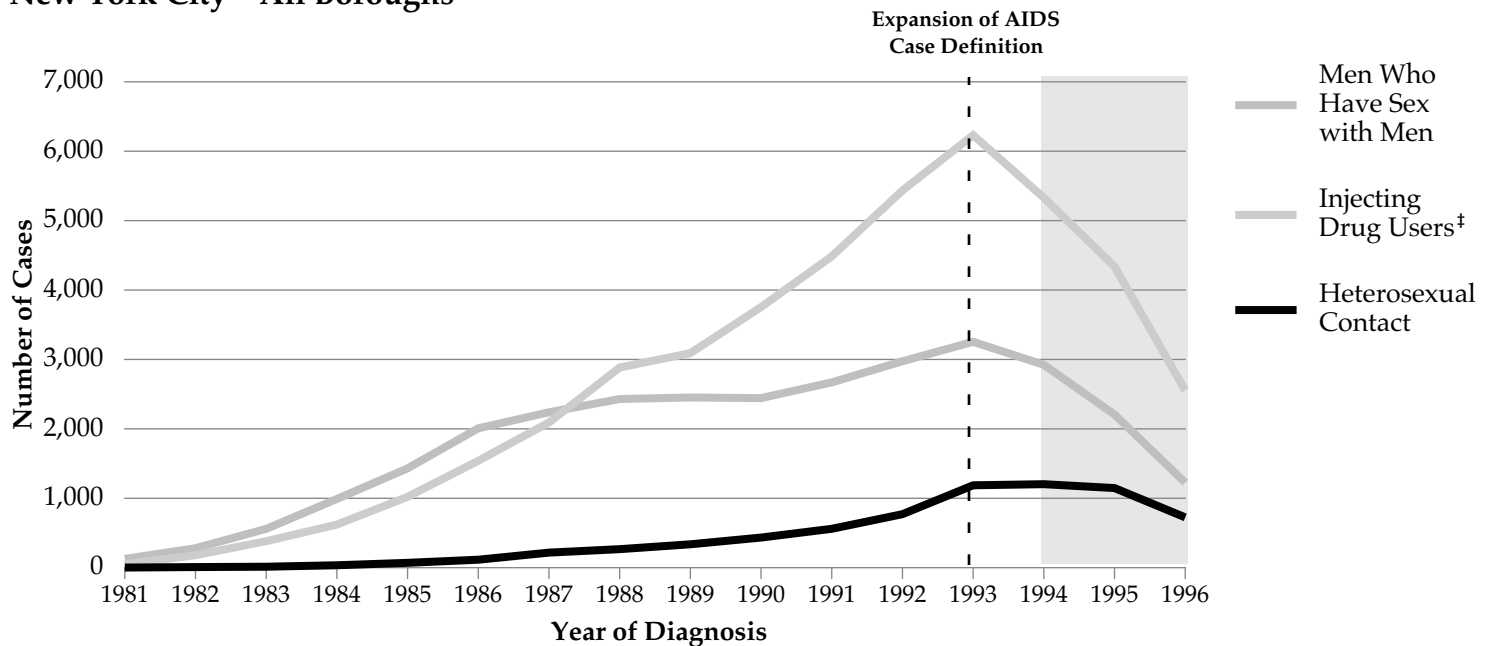
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

Adult AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

New York City – All Boroughs



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Men Who Have Sex With Men	127	281	559	990	1,431	2,008	2,239	2,430	2,452	2,443	2,670	2,974	3,254	2,923	2,206	1,225
Injecting Drug Users	51	180	382	621	1,021	1,540	2,092	2,884	3,091	3,754	4,485	5,434	6,231	5,330	4,338	2,554
Heterosexual Contact	2	9	14	35	70	115	217	267	337	434	560	771	1,187	1,203	1,147	725

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Consortia New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	Men Who Have Sex With Men				Injecting Drug Users [†]				Heterosexual Exposure			
	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*
New York City												
Manhattan	1,733	1,556	1,167	649	1,900	1,504	1,209	735	245	253	240	177
Bronx	402	343	326	133	1,475	1,334	1,054	667	328	321	326	229
Brooklyn	617	539	373	234	1,857	1,560	1,282	735	412	423	400	193
Queens	459	418	312	185	841	769	649	347	170	179	150	114
Staten Island	40	62	23	18	149	151	140	67	31	26	30	12
Borough Unknown	3	5	5	6	9	12	4	3	1	1	1	0
Rest of State[‡]												
Albany	79	59	56	42	81	82	76	40	16	20	25	14
Binghamton	13	8	7	2	12	8	6	6	1	1	2	2
Buffalo	88	80	69	50	70	43	64	59	29	21	23	14
Lower and Mid-Hudson	172	145	138	73	350	344	290	207	87	115	104	85
Nassau / Suffolk	195	148	142	83	318	243	271	169	77	78	71	56
Rochester	92	90	85	28	100	99	87	49	26	25	15	19
Syracuse	75	54	44	40	60	51	44	32	31	13	17	12
Total	3,968	3,507	2,747	1,543	7,222	6,200	5,176	3,116	1,454	1,476	1,404	927

* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

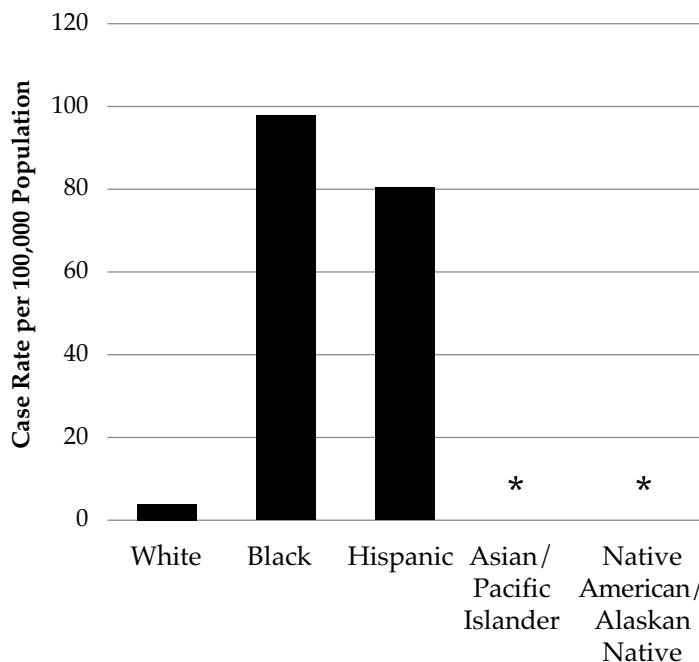
† Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs

‡ Excludes 1,302 state prison inmates diagnosed with AIDS in this period.

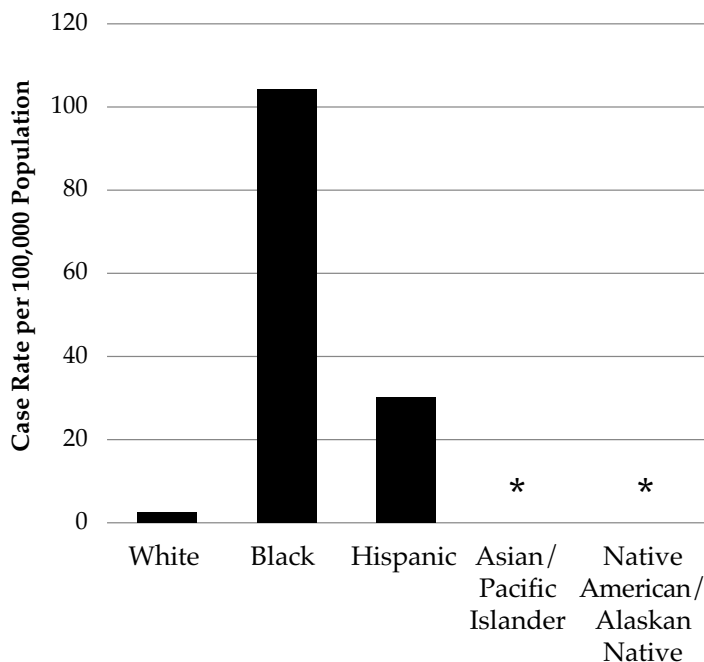
AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Consortia

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

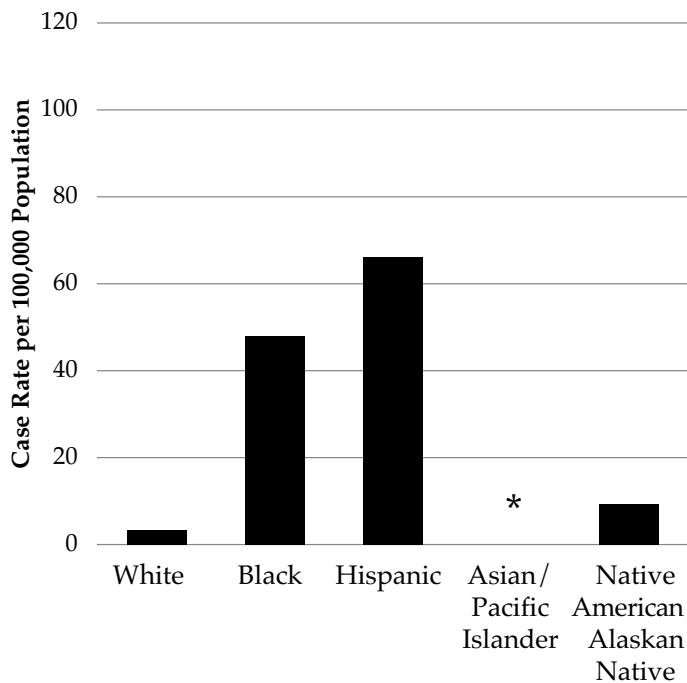
Albany



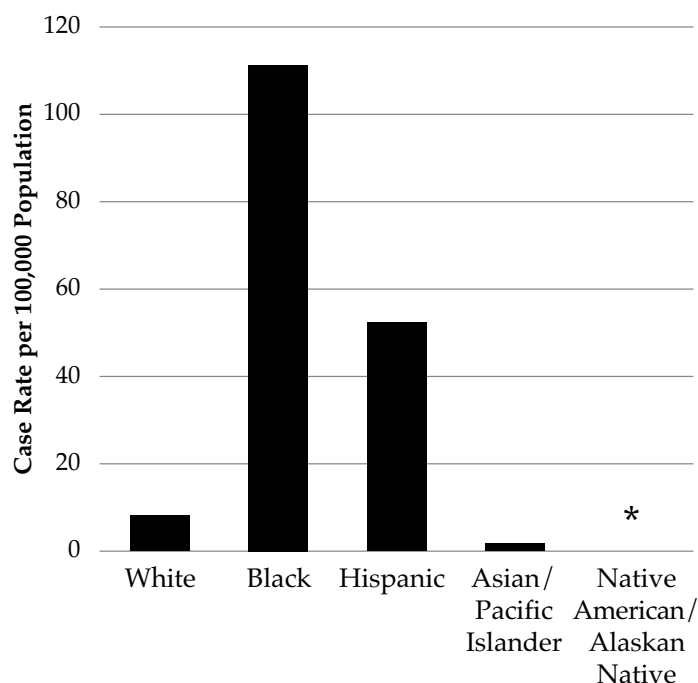
Binghamton



Buffalo



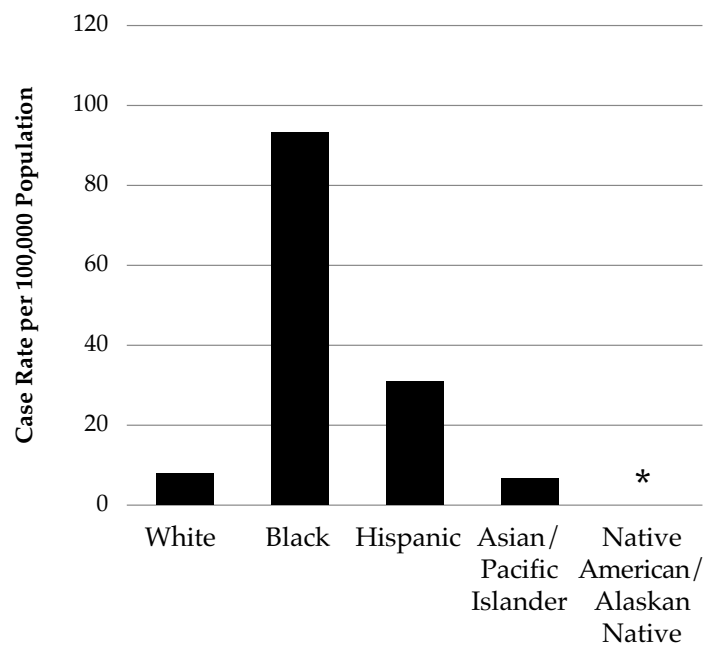
Lower and Mid-Hudson



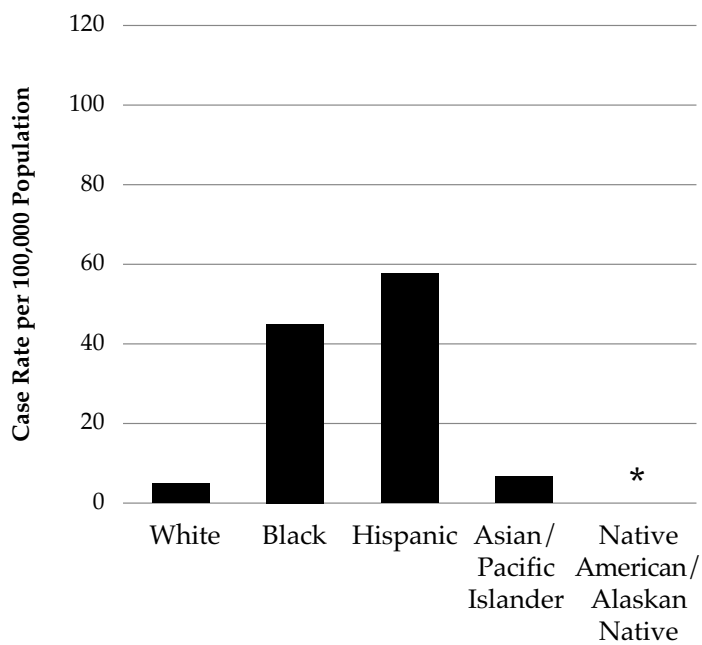
* No cases reported in 1996.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Consortia (continued)

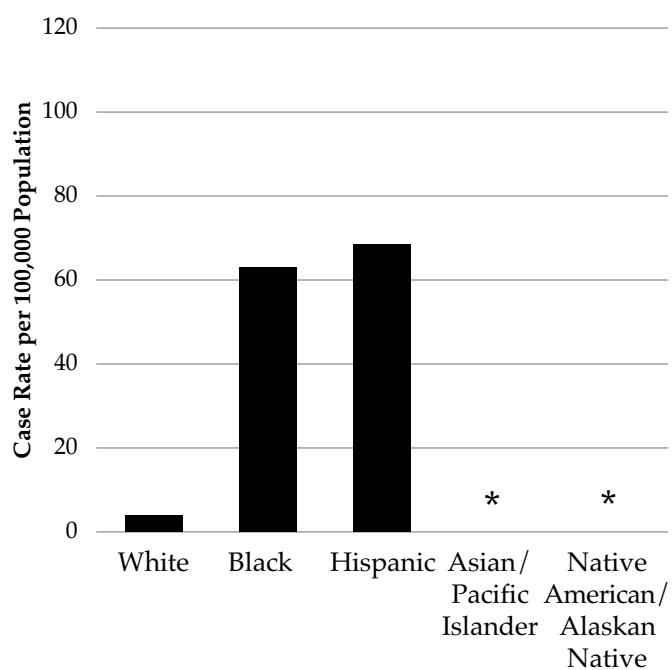
Nassau/Suffolk



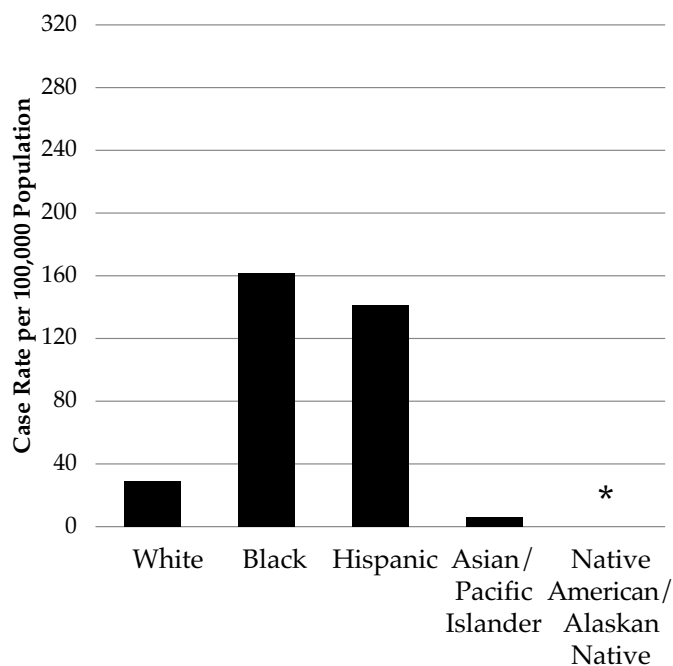
Rochester



Syracuse



Bronx[†]

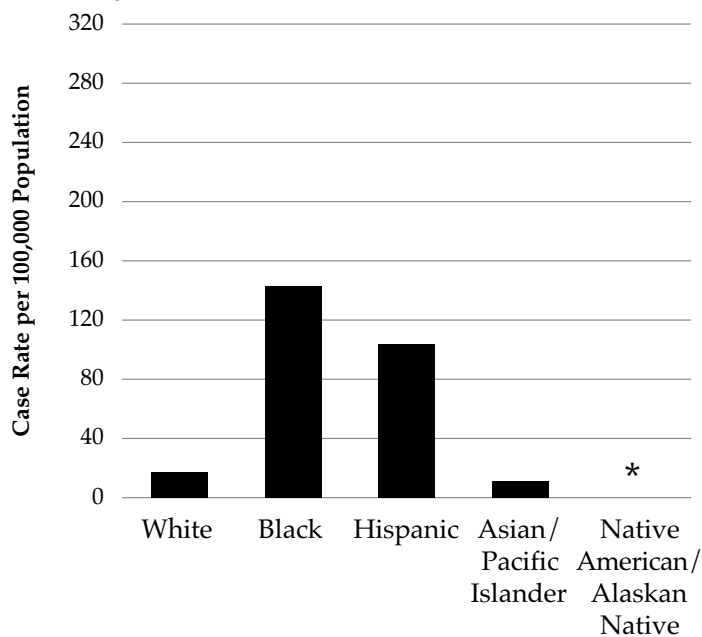


* No cases reported in 1996.

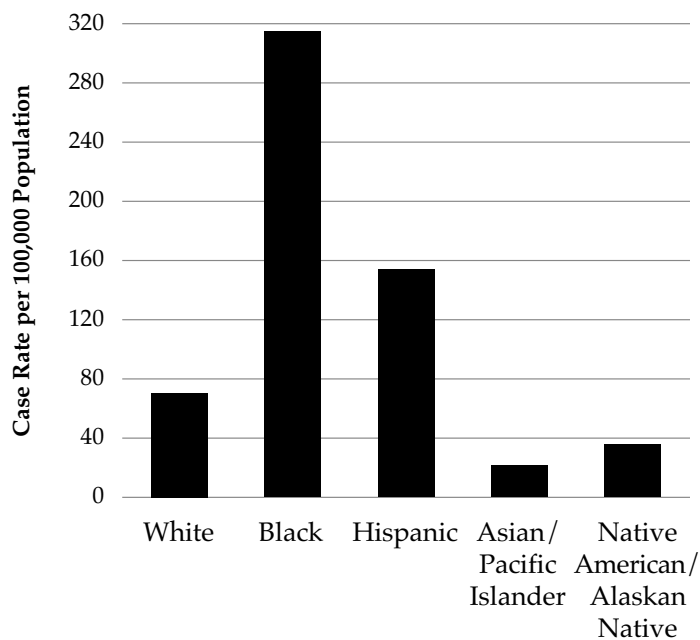
† The vertical scale for New York City boroughs differs from that of upstate regions.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Consortia (continued)

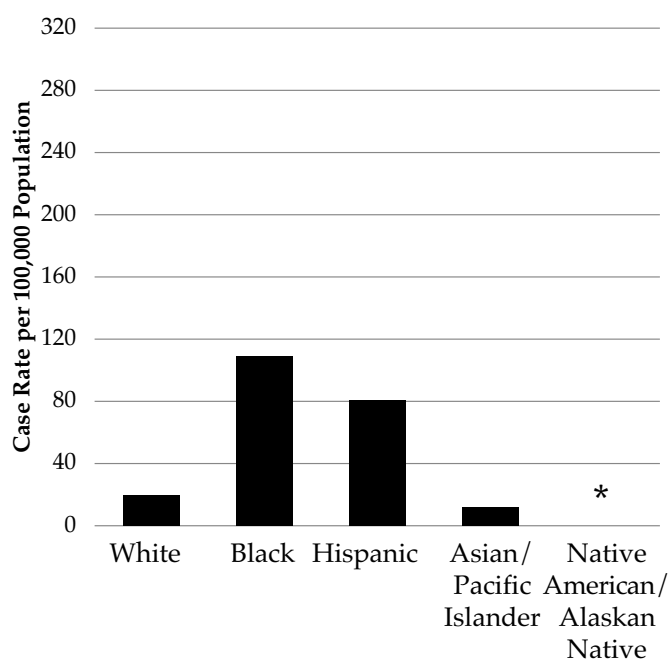
Brooklyn[†]



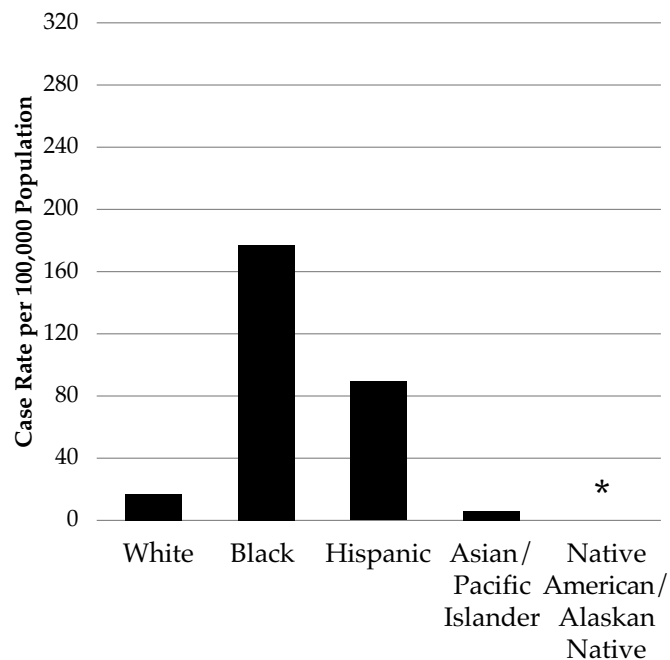
Manhattan[†]



Queens[†]



Staten Island[†]

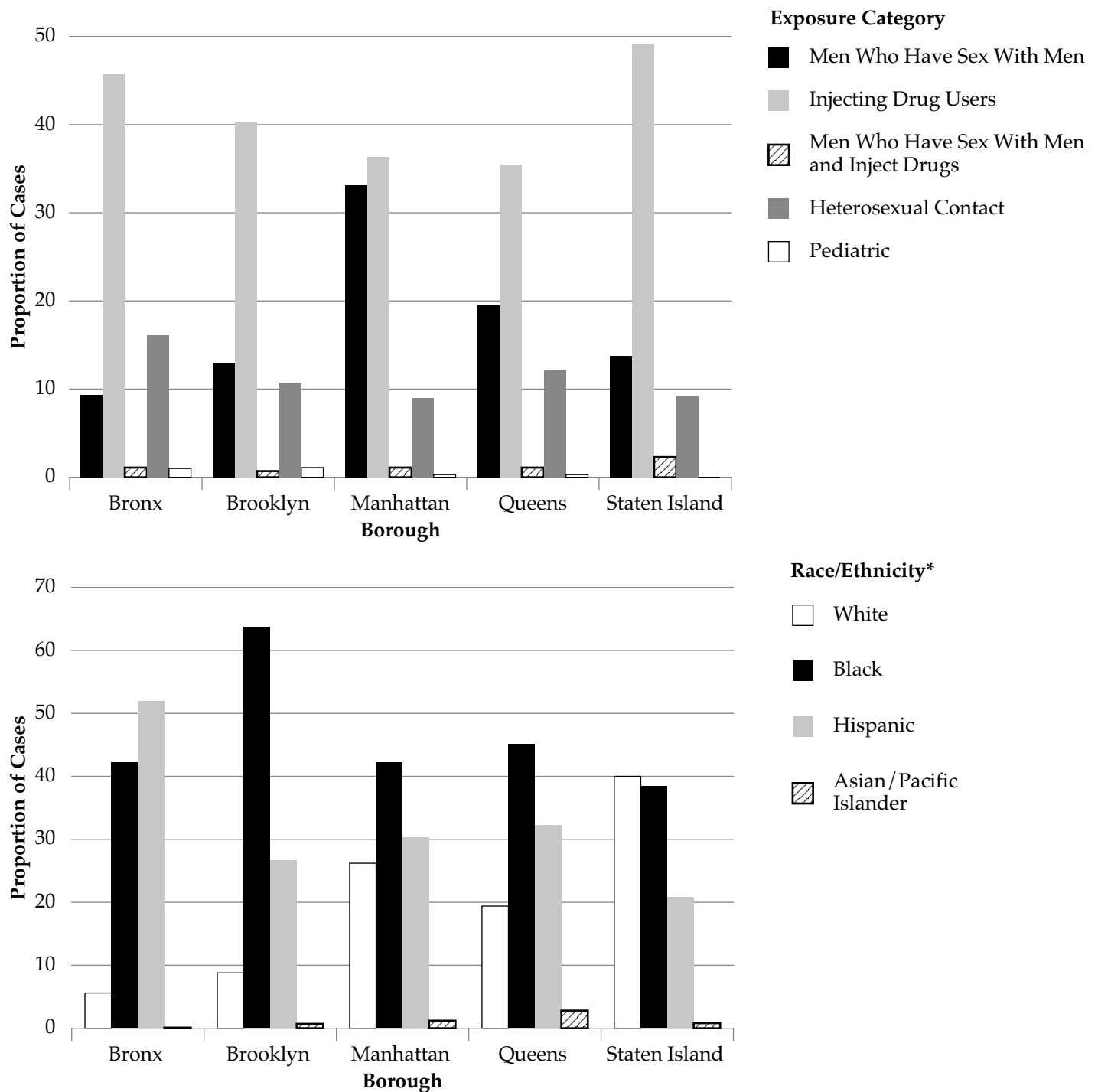


* No cases reported in 1996.

† The vertical scale for New York City boroughs differs from that of upstate regions.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 Among New York City Residents by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Borough

New York City, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



* Two Native American/Alaskan Natives were diagnosed with AIDS in 1996.

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Age, Gender, Race/ Ethnicity and Exposure Category and New York City Borough*

New York City, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Characteristic	Bronx		Manhattan		Brooklyn		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age										
13-19	5	0.4	7	0.4	9	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.8
20-24	25	1.8	19	1.0	36	2.0	32	3.4	3	2.3
25-29	131	9.3	162	8.3	124	7.0	81	8.6	6	4.6
30-39	577	40.9	755	38.6	747	42.0	371	39.2	54	41.5
40-49	499	35.4	688	35.2	605	34.0	331	35.0	44	33.8
50-59	137	9.7	235	12.0	206	11.6	103	10.9	19	14.6
>59	37	2.6	90	4.6	53	3.0	26	2.7	3	2.3
Gender										
Male	925	65.6	1,574	80.4	1,197	67.2	690	72.9	93	71.5
Female	486	34.4	383	19.6	583	32.8	256	27.1	37	28.5
Race/Ethnicity										
White	80	5.7	514	26.3	157	8.8	184	19.5	52	40.0
Black	594	42.1	824	42.1	1,131	63.5	427	45.1	50	38.5
Hispanic	733	51.9	593	30.3	477	26.8	306	32.3	27	20.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.1	23	1.2	12	0.7	27	2.9	1	0.8
Native American/ Alaska Native	0	—	1	0.1	0	—	0	—	0	—
Missing	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.2	0	—
Exposure Category										
Males										
Men Who Have Sex With Men	133	9.4	649	33.2	234	13.1	185	19.6	18	13.8
Injecting Drug Users	465	33.0	530	27.1	503	28.3	241	25.5	41	31.5
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	16	1.1	22	1.1	12	0.7	10	1.1	3	2.3
Heterosexual Contact	58	4.1	70	3.6	52	2.9	33	3.5	4	3.1
Blood Products	5	0.4	5	0.3	3	0.2	4	0.4	0	—
Undetermined	248	17.6	298	15.2	393	22.1	217	22.9	27	20.8
Females										
Injecting Drug Users	186	13.2	183	9.4	220	12.4	96	10.1	23	17.7
Heterosexual Contact	171	12.1	107	5.5	141	7.9	81	8.6	8	6.2
Blood Products	2	0.1	2	0.1	8	0.4	7	0.7	0	—
Undetermined	127	9.0	91	4.6	214	12.0	72	7.6	6	4.6
Total	1,411	100.0	1,957	100.0	1,780	100.0	946	100.0	130	100.0

* Excludes 35 cases for whom borough of residence is not known.

Cumulative Adult AIDS Case Rates by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood System*

New York City, Cases Confirmed through December 1996

UHF Neighborhood	Total AIDS Cases among Adults	Cumulative Rate per 100,000 Adults†	UHF Neighborhood	Total AIDS Cases among Adults	Rate per 100,000 Adults†
New York City Total	87,692	1,441			
Bronx Total	16,847	1,756	Brooklyn Total	22,477	1,210
Kingsbridge, Riverdale	418	535	Green Point, Williamsburg	2,947	1,635
Northeast Bronx	1,097	855	Downtown Heights, Slope	3,363	1,843
Fordham, Bronx Park	2,804	1,599	Bedford Stuyvesant,		
Pelham, Throgs Neck	2,547	1,183	Crown Heights	6,911	1,986
Crotona, Tremont	3,319	2,512	East New York	1,966	1,462
High-Bridge, Morrisania	3,650	2,910	Sunset Park	753	943
Hunts Point, Mott Haven	2,358	2,249	Borough Park	748	454
			East Flatbush, Flatbush	2,520	956
Manhattan Total	34,360	2,647	Canarsie, Flatlands	538	419
Washington Heights,			Bensonhurst, Bay Bridge	625	410
Inwood	1,893	1,174	Coney Island,		
Central Harlem,			Sheepshead Bay	1,115	498
Morningside Heights	4,533	2,999			
East Harlem	3,402	3,614	Queens Total	12,108	731
Upper West Side	4,957	2,463	Long Island City, Astoria	1,235	742
Upper East Side	1,627	842	West Queens	3,337	1,029
Chelsea, Clinton	5,672	4,870	Flushing, Clearview	624	310
Gramercy Park,			Bayside, Littleneck	152	216
Murray Hill	2,620	2,293	Ridgewood, Forest Hills	832	434
Greenwich Village, Soho	2,885	3,948	Fresh Meadows	222	317
Union Square,			Southwest Queens	1,183	646
Lower East Side	4,205	2,476	Jamaica	2,368	1,122
Lower Manhattan	346	1,464	Southeast Queens	823	519
			Rockaway	639	789
Staten Island Total	1,901	613			
Port Richmond	354	854			
Stapleton, St. George	898	1,103			
Willowbrook	183	287			
South Beach, Tottenville	424	343			

* A subdivision using zip code boundaries. Zip code is missing, incomplete or not classified (within the UHF neighborhood system) for 9,165 (10%) of 92,253 adult cases reported to date in New York City. Of these 9,165 cases, 4,605 are New York City residents and 4,560 are residents of other localities.

† Based on 1990 U.S. Census data for persons age 13 and older.

Source: New York City Department of Health.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 in New Jersey Counties Abutting New York City by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New Jersey, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	Bergen County				Essex County				Hudson County				Union County			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
Age																
0-12	*	*	*	*	24	29	10	*	10	10	*	5	5	5	10	*
13-19	*	*	*	*	5	*	8	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	*	*	*	*	35	24	13	15	15	10	14	8	5	9	9	*
25-29	17	21	18	11	142	98	89	72	90	61	56	37	44	22	25	16
30-39	94	77	73	42	751	443	386	305	362	273	233	192	171	146	119	88
40-49	66	58	29	28	496	346	321	261	220	190	152	131	104	112	99	100
50-59	16	26	7	7	145	93	74	75	41	56	38	29	28	23	21	21
>60	8	5	*	*	33	46	36	29	23	19	9	6	6	5	8	7
Race/Ethnicity																
White	138	113	87	48	131	104	64	46	251	183	116	79	91	57	56	26
Black	41	45	30	26	1,306	886	766	626	258	229	216	190	224	208	190	172
Hispanic	26	31	16	12	188	89	105	86	251	202	167	138	50	55	44	41
Asian/ Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	6	*	*	*	*	*
Native American/ Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gender																
Male	160	141	97	61	1,019	713	616	482	544	436	355	286	254	217	209	165
Female	46	49	37	29	612	367	321	280	222	185	153	125	113	105	83	76
Exposure Category																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	62	56	35	23	156	124	98	76	180	150	102	79	58	55	55	28
Injection Drug Users	89	60	53	21	913	508	408	299	379	237	197	146	172	143	132	100
Heterosexual Contact	23	29	14	21	303	153	156	130	97	104	88	75	69	47	45	44
Blood Products (Adult)	5	*	*	*	12	16	9	5	*	*	*	*	7	5	5	*
Pediatric	*	*	*	*	24	27	10	*	10	10	*	5	5	*	10	*
Others/Unknown	25	41	30	24	223	252	256	251	96	120	116	102	56	68	45	64
Total	206	190	134	90	1,631	1,080	937	762	766	621	508	411	367	322	292	241

* Indicates fewer than five cases.

Source: New Jersey Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance

Age at Diagnosis of AIDS

The age of an AIDS case reflects that person's age at the earliest documented diagnosis of AIDS. Note, however, that an individual may be infected with HIV for up to 10 years or more prior to becoming symptomatic with clinical manifestations of opportunistic infections or laboratory-confirmed test results of low CD4 counts or percents, which defines AIDS.

The CDC categorizes a case as pediatric if an AIDS diagnosis was made prior to age 13. Adult and adolescent cases refer to those cases age 13 and older at time of AIDS diagnosis. In this section, adult and adolescent cases have been congregated into standardized age groups that correlate with specific social or developmental stages.

Of cases diagnosed in 1996 in New York State, 0.7 percent were under 13 years old, 0.4 percent were ages 13-19, 1.9 percent were 20-24, 8.1 percent were 25-29, 40.5 percent were 30-39, 34.5 percent were 40-49, 10.6 percent were 50-59 and 3.2 percent were older than 59 at diagnosis. Among adult AIDS cases, mean age at diagnosis has gradually increased over time, from 35 years in 1984-1985, to 39 years in 1993-1996. Nearly half of AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State in 1993-1996 were age 40 or older at the time of AIDS diagnosis. This

aging trend, which is likely related to longer periods between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis rather than increasing age at infection, has been notable for all racial/ethnic groups, and for both men and women. Subpopulations in which this aging trend has not been noted include gay and bisexual men, men infected through heterosexual contact and blood product recipients.

Some demographic characteristics of AIDS cases vary by age. Of cases diagnosed 1993-1996, both the percent female and the percent minority race/ethnicity decrease with increasing age group. For example, more than half of recently diagnosed AIDS cases among adolescents (ages 13-18 years) are female, compared to only 17.9 percent among AIDS cases diagnosed at age 50 and older. Similarly, almost 90 percent of recently diagnosed adolescent AIDS cases are among people of color, compared to 74.6 percent among those diagnosed at age 50 or older. Throughout the epidemic, variations in median age have been noted by gender, race/ethnicity and exposure category. Median age has consistently been about three years higher among male AIDS cases compared to females. Hispanic cases have been consistently younger by two years compared to whites and blacks diagnosed with AIDS.

Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Race/Age	New York State							New York City			
	Males				Females			Males			
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products
White											
13-19	10	3	0	39	2	8	3	6	2	0	11
20-24	276	94	5	31	63	80	4	172	56	3	8
25-29	2,036	659	21	50	304	227	11	1,440	408	8	14
30-39	8,730	3,659	101	78	1,169	475	21	6,837	2,373	44	26
40-49	5,986	2,372	62	59	519	273	20	4,827	1,607	28	16
50-59	2,152	421	34	53	59	86	22	1,744	315	16	19
>59	677	78	16	116	7	43	59	545	63	8	52
Black											
13-19	32	11	1	4	12	27	3	29	8	1	3
20-24	395	133	17	3	143	188	4	340	104	11	2
25-29	1,448	994	85	9	688	599	14	1,235	752	71	7
30-39	3,723	7,849	335	40	3,529	1,598	47	3,198	6,083	267	25
40-49	2,047	7,484	238	23	2,092	686	32	1,808	6,041	198	15
50-59	870	1,842	98	11	338	241	20	799	1,560	72	6
>59	278	415	50	21	78	97	18	251	365	43	13
Hispanic											
13-19	22	11	0	7	9	22	4	21	10	0	5
20-24	299	296	11	5	145	148	0	277	238	6	4
25-29	1,134	1,577	76	5	596	441	6	1,034	1,238	61	4
30-39	2,956	7,605	190	22	2,219	1,079	16	2,797	6,294	144	17
40-49	1,747	4,805	140	13	926	604	11	1,661	4,164	122	11
50-59	659	980	73	8	142	207	7	631	874	65	6
>59	182	170	28	12	20	62	3	175	160	26	11
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	6	1	1	1	1	3	0	6	1	1	1
25-29	41	4	2	0	1	3	1	39	3	2	0
30-39	145	27	9	2	6	8	1	137	23	8	1
40-49	129	23	2	2	1	13	2	123	23	2	1
50-59	36	10	3	2	1	2	0	33	9	3	2
>59	10	2	2	2	0	0	2	9	2	2	2
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
25-29	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	7	7	1	0	2	1	0	3	3	1	0
40-49	4	9	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	0
50-59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
>59	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	36,089	41,587	1,603	618	13,087	7,232	331	30,212	32,809	1,215	282

Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category, and Region (continued)

	New York City			Rest of State*						
	Females			Males				Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products
Race/Age										
White										
13-19	2	1	2	3	1	0	28	0	7	1
20-24	41	42	1	104	29	2	22	22	38	3
25-29	207	117	5	591	192	13	36	90	110	6
30-39	799	264	9	1,885	1,090	54	52	360	210	12
40-49	380	152	5	1,157	670	34	43	134	121	15
50-59	48	48	13	406	95	18	33	11	38	9
>59	6	24	33	132	14	8	64	1	19	26
Black										
13-19	10	22	1	3	2	0	1	2	5	2
20-24	121	158	2	49	19	6	1	19	30	2
25-29	582	491	7	191	117	11	2	92	101	7
30-39	2,978	1,322	36	495	1,082	61	13	489	269	11
40-49	1,849	562	22	225	1,071	38	8	216	121	10
50-59	313	211	17	71	229	26	5	24	30	3
>59	73	79	14	27	46	7	8	5	18	4
Hispanic										
13-19	9	16	3	1	0	0	2	0	6	1
20-24	130	130	0	17	14	3	1	10	18	0
25-29	543	396	5	88	85	13	1	30	42	1
30-39	2,050	981	13	145	474	36	4	110	91	3
40-49	862	566	8	80	300	16	2	48	38	3
50-59	136	198	7	28	56	7	2	5	9	0
>59	19	61	3	7	3	2	1	1	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander										
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
25-29	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
30-39	5	8	1	8	3	1	1	1	0	0
40-49	1	11	2	6	0	0	1	0	2	0
50-59	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native										
13-19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	1	1	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,177	5,876	212	5,748	5,614	356	331	1,676	1,328	119

* Excludes 3,592 state prison inmates with AIDS and known exposure category.

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	New York State							New York City			
	Males				Females			Males			
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products
Race/Age											
White											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	5	3	0	0	4	5	0	3	1	0	0
25-29	46	12	2	1	14	11	0	34	7	2	0
30-39	293	123	11	6	59	41	2	194	75	5	3
40-49	219	159	14	3	48	22	3	162	98	7	1
50-59	87	33	6	0	10	3	2	66	24	2	0
>59	26	3	1	1	0	2	1	20	2	0	0
Black											
13-19	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
20-24	13	2	3	0	3	13	0	8	1	2	0
25-29	71	22	15	1	22	50	2	57	17	13	1
30-39	247	280	64	4	180	157	9	193	210	51	4
40-49	109	579	36	2	222	86	4	93	458	26	2
50-59	41	166	13	0	32	31	4	37	142	11	0
>59	9	37	12	1	6	12	0	7	28	9	0
Hispanic											
13-19	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
20-24	15	8	2	1	11	8	0	15	8	2	1
25-29	60	55	12	0	25	27	0	55	44	10	0
30-39	154	385	46	2	128	104	1	143	329	39	2
40-49	83	358	22	1	83	52	0	77	319	20	1
50-59	30	76	14	0	3	22	0	28	65	12	0
>59	10	10	3	3	0	2	0	9	9	3	3
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
25-29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
30-39	8	2	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	1	0
40-49	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	0
50-59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
>59	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,547	2,325	279	26	855	653	28	1,225	1,845	217	18

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region (continued)

	New York City			Rest of State*						
	Females			Males				Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products
Race/Age										
White										
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
25-29	8	3	0	12	3	0	1	6	8	0
30-39	37	16	0	99	48	5	3	21	24	2
40-49	28	14	1	57	59	7	2	20	8	2
50-59	6	0	2	21	9	4	0	4	3	0
>59	0	0	1	6	1	1	1	0	2	0
Black										
13-19	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	11	0	5	1	1	0	1	2	0
25-29	19	36	0	13	4	2	0	3	14	2
30-39	143	125	7	53	61	13	0	35	30	2
40-49	194	65	3	16	110	10	0	27	21	1
50-59	29	28	4	4	24	2	0	3	3	0
>59	6	10	0	2	9	3	1	0	2	0
Hispanic										
13-19	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25-29	24	23	0	5	6	2	0	1	4	0
30-39	119	95	1	10	37	6	0	8	9	0
40-49	76	46	0	5	33	2	0	6	6	0
50-59	2	20	0	2	10	2	0	1	2	0
>59	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander										
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native										
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	709	508	19	318	423	60	8	139	142	9

* Excludes 73 state prison inmates diagnosed with AIDS in 1996.

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Age Group, Gender, Exposure Category, Race / Ethnicity and Ryan White Consortia

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	Males							Females						
	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>59	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>59
Exposure Category														
Men Who Have Sex With Men	29	263	1,400	5,214	3,260	1,234	413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injecting Drug Users	8	114	751	6,089	7,050	1,522	334	10	115	551	2,857	2,077	291	54
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	1	23	96	467	309	69	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heterosexual Contact	0	19	126	479	355	155	76	26	205	606	1,826	993	325	107
Blood Products	14	15	19	54	25	14	22	2	1	14	34	25	24	12
Undetermined	27	89	422	1,974	1,430	692	349	36	86	281	841	419	159	94
Race/Ethnicity														
White	11	88	668	4,082	3,244	1,017	347	8	63	224	846	524	111	38
Black	48	208	1,032	5,229	5,555	1,678	535	41	186	710	2,879	1,983	442	157
Hispanic	20	218	1,093	4,843	3,529	959	305	24	156	515	1,809	993	244	70
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	6	17	98	85	27	13	1	2	3	13	13	2	2
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	1	1	9	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Unknown	0	2	3	16	10	3	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Ryan White Consortia*														
Albany	4	11	49	250	187	43	10	1	8	27	65	37	13	1
Binghamton	0	1	5	28	16	4	2	2	0	5	11	4	0	0
Buffalo	1	11	51	227	166	36	14	2	14	26	61	30	6	3
Lower & MidHudson	7	16	130	664	651	181	53	5	25	74	318	181	28	18
Nassau/Suffolk	4	28	115	712	591	148	43	6	16	60	277	157	39	18
Rochester	2	9	74	286	191	58	23	1	6	38	97	58	7	1
Syracuse	2	9	54	231	125	27	6	4	5	20	54	20	5	1
Bronx	8	70	457	2,159	2,000	598	153	14	84	303	1,191	785	167	51
Brooklyn	23	141	599	2,925	2,629	778	257	21	133	428	1,570	967	240	90
Manhattan	17	104	736	4,145	3,767	1,283	490	10	59	262	1,055	745	188	59
Queens	9	87	382	1,757	1,491	392	127	8	45	160	683	427	90	23
Staten Island	1	8	33	277	220	81	18	0	9	25	103	77	15	2
Total	79	523	2,814	14,277	12,429	3,686	1,202	74	407	1,452	5,558	3,514	799	267

* Excludes 1,302 state prison inmates diagnosed with AIDS in this period.

Pediatric AIDS Cases

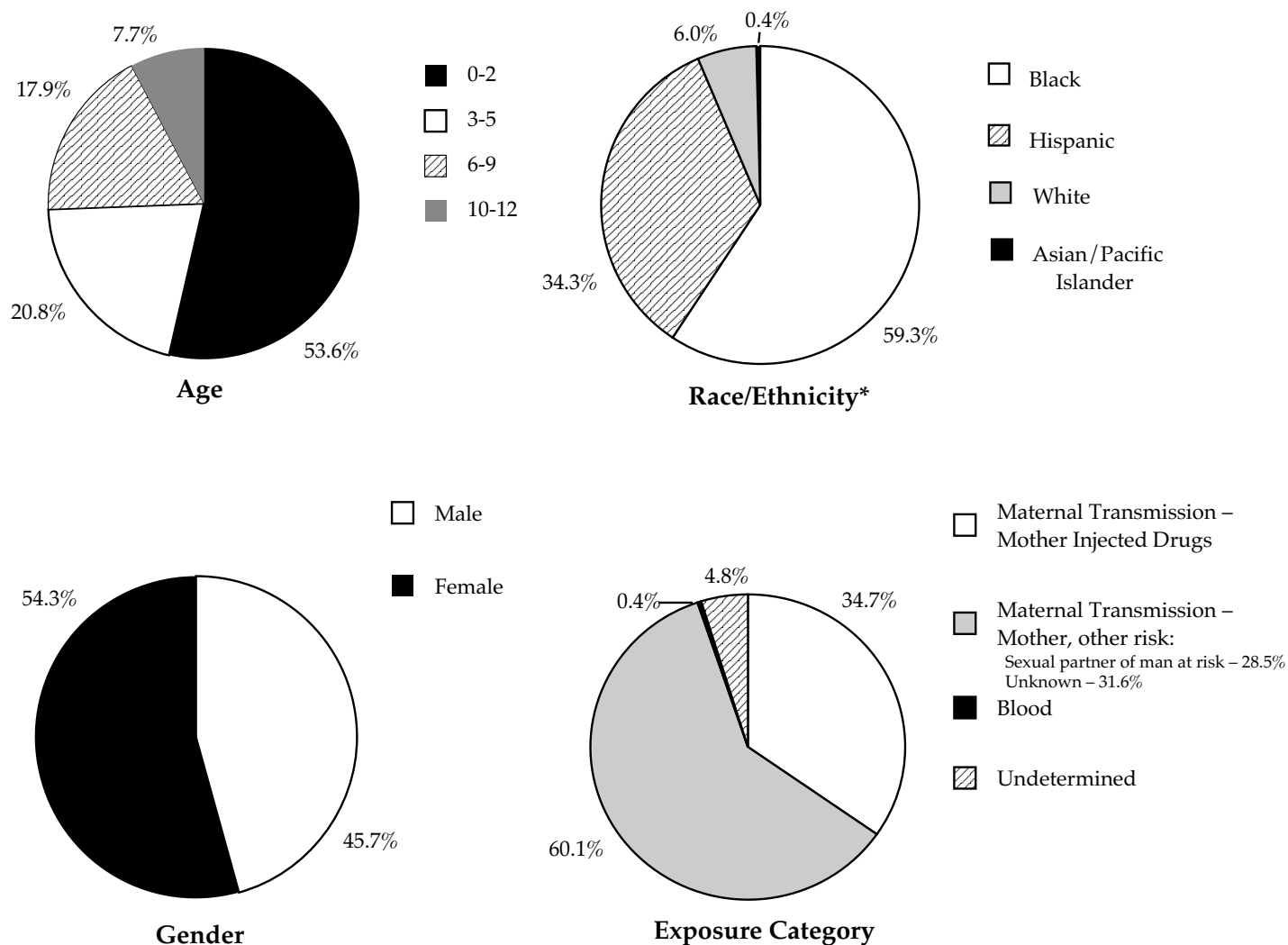
Through 1996, 1,852 AIDS cases in children under the age of 13 were diagnosed in New York State, representing 24.3 percent of all pediatric cases reported in the United States. Of New York State cases diagnosed recently (1993-1996), the majority (53.6%) were under the age of three when diagnosed with AIDS. More than half of recently diagnosed pediatric AIDS cases in New York State are black (59.3%) and 34.3 percent are Hispanic. As with adult cases, most pediatric AIDS cases are residents of New York City (91.8%). Like adult cases, pneumocystis carinii pneumonia is the most frequently reported AIDS-defining opportunistic infection among pediatric AIDS cases.

Nearly 95 percent of pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed 1993-1996 were attributed to maternal HIV transmission. The mothers of these children were themselves infected primarily through personal use of injecting drugs (34.7%) or through sexual contact

with an HIV-infected partner (28.5%). For 31.6 percent, the HIV exposure category of the mother is not yet determined. Of maternally transmitted pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed in 1993-1996, more than half (53.6%) suffered their first AIDS-defining illness before the age of three. However, the mean age at AIDS diagnosis among perinatally infected children has more than doubled, from 1.3 years in 1984-1986 to 3.4 years in 1994-1996, inferring a lengthening asymptomatic period for perinatally infected children.

Of recent cases diagnosed in New York City, children in the Bronx have the highest AIDS case rate of 54.8 cases per 100,000 children under 13 years. Children in Staten Island have the lowest case rate of 11.9 AIDS diagnoses per 100,000 children. The pediatric AIDS case rate in the rest of the state is considerably lower, with 2.3 cases diagnosed per 100,000 children under 13 years.

Distribution of Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



* No pediatric AIDS cases were diagnosed among Native Americans/Alaskan Natives in this period.

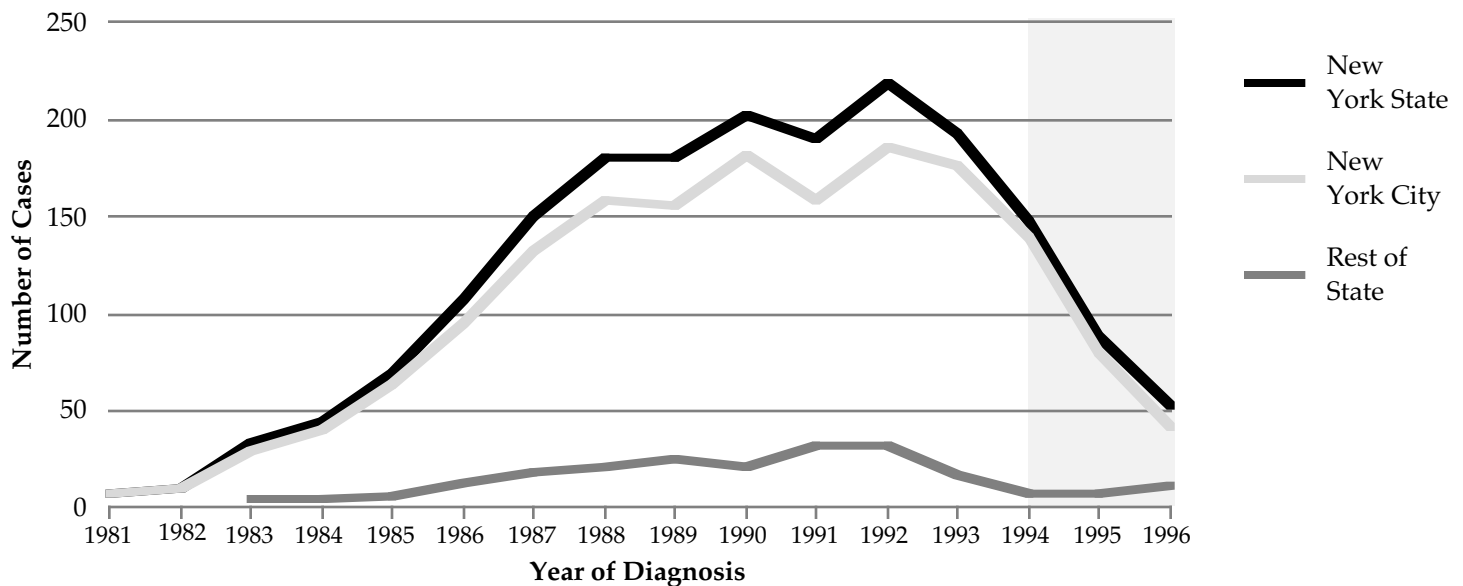
Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Race/Ethnicity,
Exposure Category, Age and Residence
New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997*

	New York State	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island	Rest of State
Race/Ethnicity							
White	29	1	2	5	10	3	8
Black	285	39	58	113	43	3	28
Hispanic	165	20	77	46	12	2	8
Asian/Pacific							
Islander	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exposure Category							
Maternal Transmission– Mother Injected Drugs	167	21	48	52	23	2	21
Maternal Transmission– Other Maternal Risk	289	34	87	104	38	5	20
Hemophilia/Blood Clotting Disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Undetermined	23	5	2	8	4	1	3
Age							
0-2	258	33	83	86	29	4	22
3-5	100	11	29	34	17	2	7
6-9	86	11	19	31	13	1	11
10-12	37	6	6	14	6	1	4
Total	481	61	137	165	65	8	44

* Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Pediatric AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
New York State	8	10	34	44	69	108	150	180	180	202	190	218	193	147	88	53
New York City	8	10	30	40	63	95	132	159	155	181	158	186	176	139	80	42
Rest of State	—	—	4	4	6	13	18	21	25	21	32	32	17	8	8	11

* All cases younger than 13 years of age at diagnosis.

† Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 per 100,000 Population by Region

New York City, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

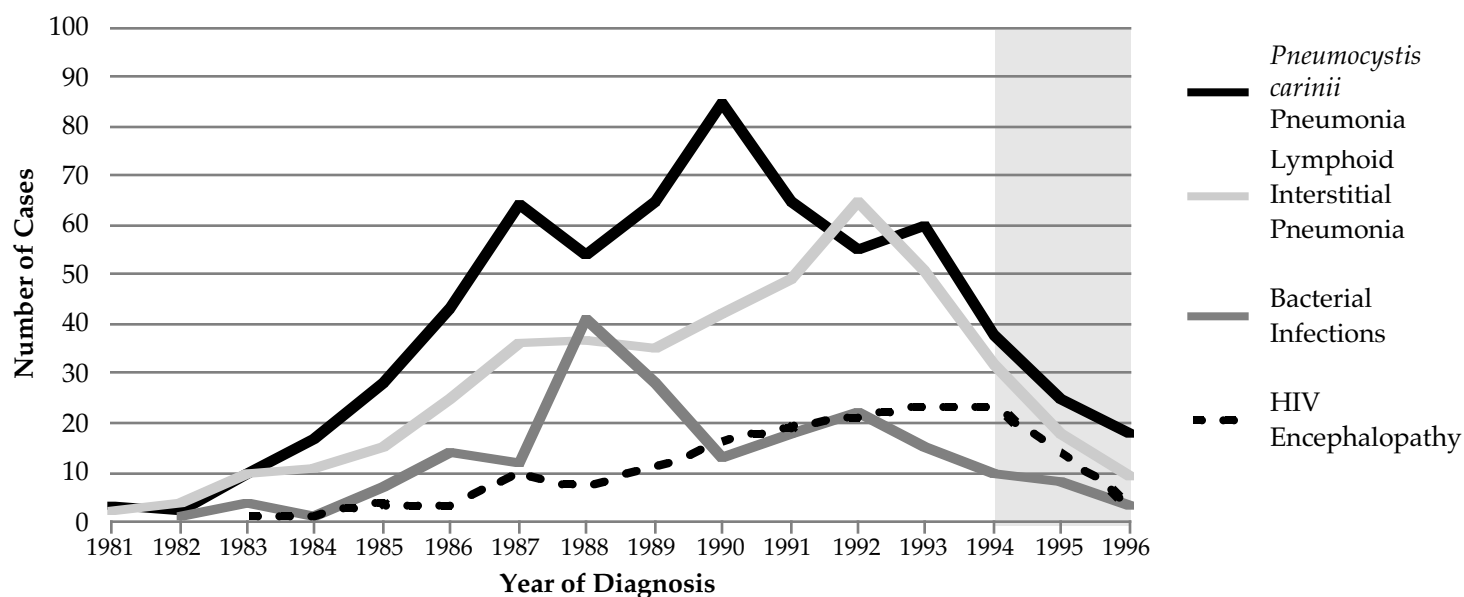
Borough	Cases	Case Rate per 100,000 Children*
Bronx	137	54.8
Manhattan	61	32.8
Brooklyn	165	36.5
Queens	65	21.7
Staten Island	8	11.9
Unknown	1	—
Total New York City	437	34.8
Total Rest of State	44	2.3

* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data for children 0-12 years of age.

Selected Diseases at Diagnosis* Among Pediatric AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> Pneumonia	Lymphoid Interstitial Pneumonia	Bacterial Infections	HIV Encephalopathy
1981	3	2	0	0
1982	2	4	1	0
1983	10	10	4	1
1984	17	11	1	1
1985	28	15	7	4
1986	43	25	14	3
1987	64	36	12	10
1988	54	37	41	7
1989	65	35	28	11
1990	85	42	13	16
1991	65	49	18	19
1992	55	65	22	21
1993	60	51	15	23
1994	38	32	10	23
1995†	25	18	8	14
1996†	18	9	3	4
Total	632	441	197	157



* Based on initial AIDS-defining condition; more than one condition may have been reported at the time of diagnosis.

† Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases Among New York State Adolescents

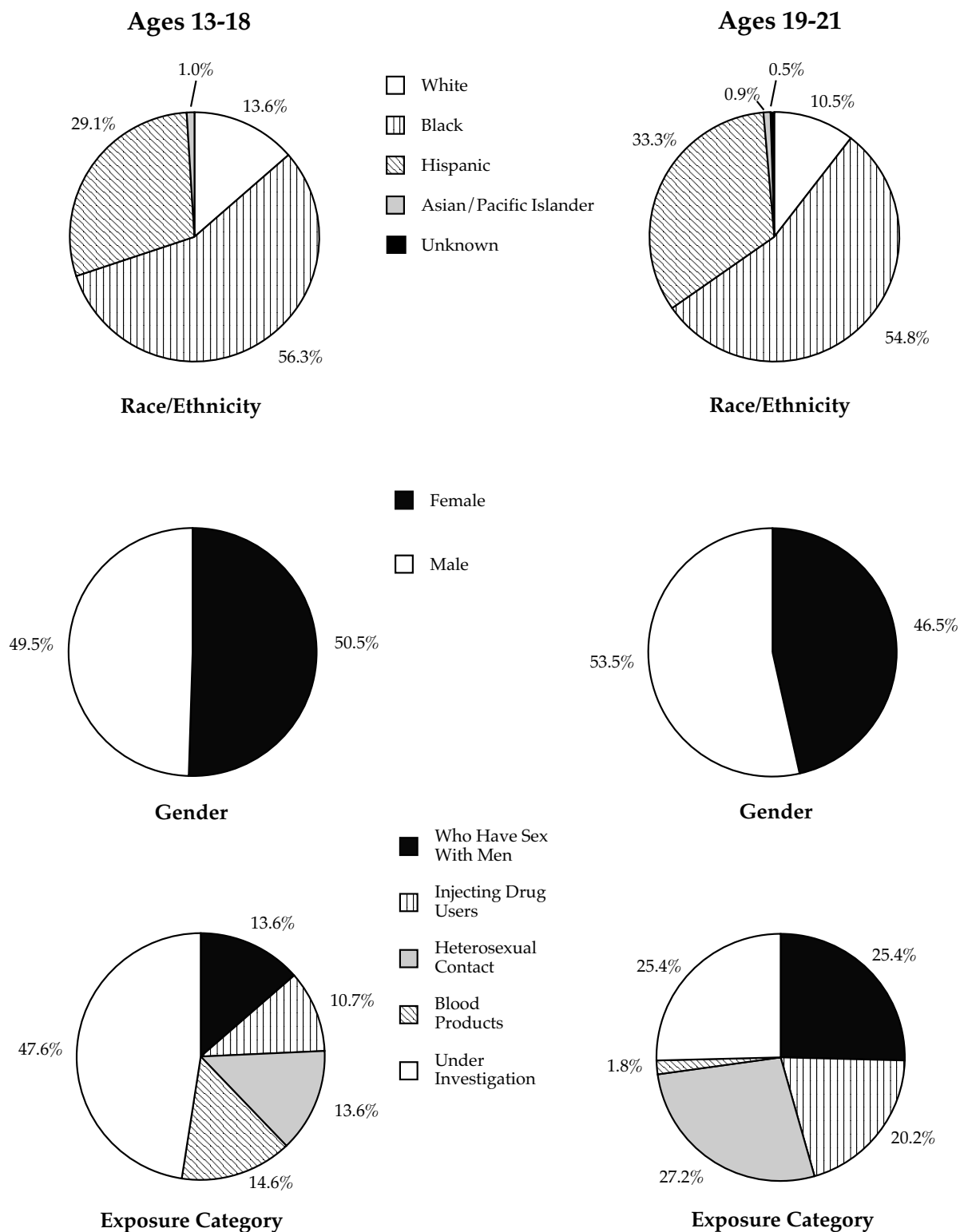
In the last four years (1993-1996), 331 AIDS cases among adolescents and young adults (aged 13-21) have been diagnosed in New York State, of which 68.9 percent were aged 19-21 at the time of diagnosis. However, because of the average 10-year incubation period between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis, many receiving AIDS diagnoses in their 20s were probably infected with HIV in their teens. Of these 331 cases, 32.3 percent have an undetermined HIV exposure category. Of the 224 with an identified risk, 32.1 percent are MSM, 25.4 percent are IDUs and 33.9 percent are cases attributed to heterosexual contact.

Among adolescents diagnosed 1993-1996 with a known exposure category, exposure varied by race/ethnicity. The predominant HIV exposure categories noted among white adolescents were

hemophilia and heterosexual transmission. Among blacks, male-to-male sex and heterosexual exposure predominated. Among Hispanics, exposures were predominantly from male-to-male sex and injecting drug use. Two cases were diagnosed in this period among adolescent Asian/Pacific Islanders, both of whom were heterosexually exposed. No cases were diagnosed among Native American/Alaskan Native adolescents in this period.

Among adolescent and young adult women diagnosed 1993-1996, heterosexual contact is the predominant HIV exposure, accounting for 74.2 percent of cases with an identified risk. Injecting drug use accounts for 23.7 percent of cases in this group. More AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the last four years among women aged 13-18 than among men.

Adolescent AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



AIDS Cases Among Adolescents Ages 13 - 21 Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Race, Age and Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	Men Who Have Sex With Men				Injection Drug Users [†]				Heterosexual Exposure			
	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*
Gender												
Male	23	21	15	13	14	11	4	5	1	1	1	1
Female	—	—	—	—	12	4	4	3	28	20	17	7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	1	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	3	3	5	0
Black	15	10	7	7	9	4	4	4	14	14	8	3
Hispanic	7	9	6	6	12	11	2	4	12	4	5	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Native American/ Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age												
13-18	2	4	3	5	3	4	2	2	8	5	1	0
19-21	21	17	12	8	23	11	6	6	21	16	17	8
Residence[‡]												
Manhattan	6	9	3	4	8	3	1	3	5	6	1	1
Bronx	2	2	3	1	7	4	0	1	8	4	3	3
Brooklyn	9	5	6	3	9	7	1	2	10	6	4	1
Queens	4	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	3	1
Staten Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Borough Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	2	3	2	4	1	0	3	1	5	3	7	2
Total	23	21	15	13	26	15	8	8	29	21	18	8

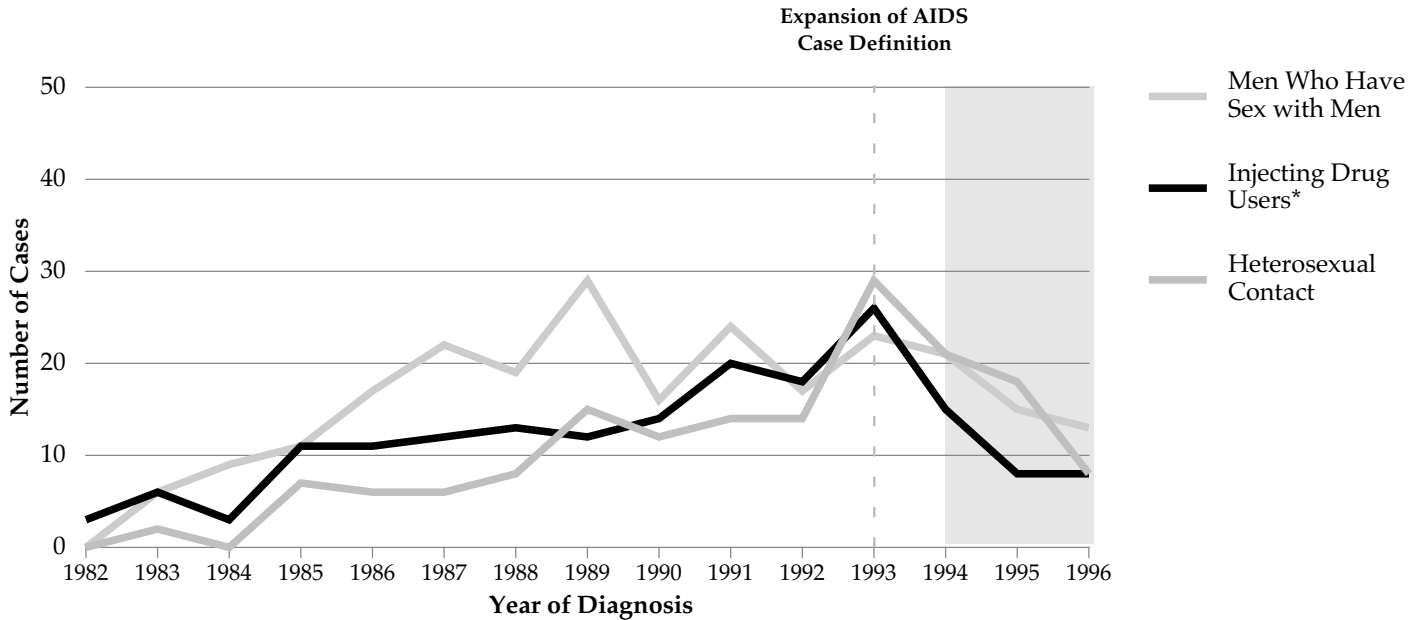
* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

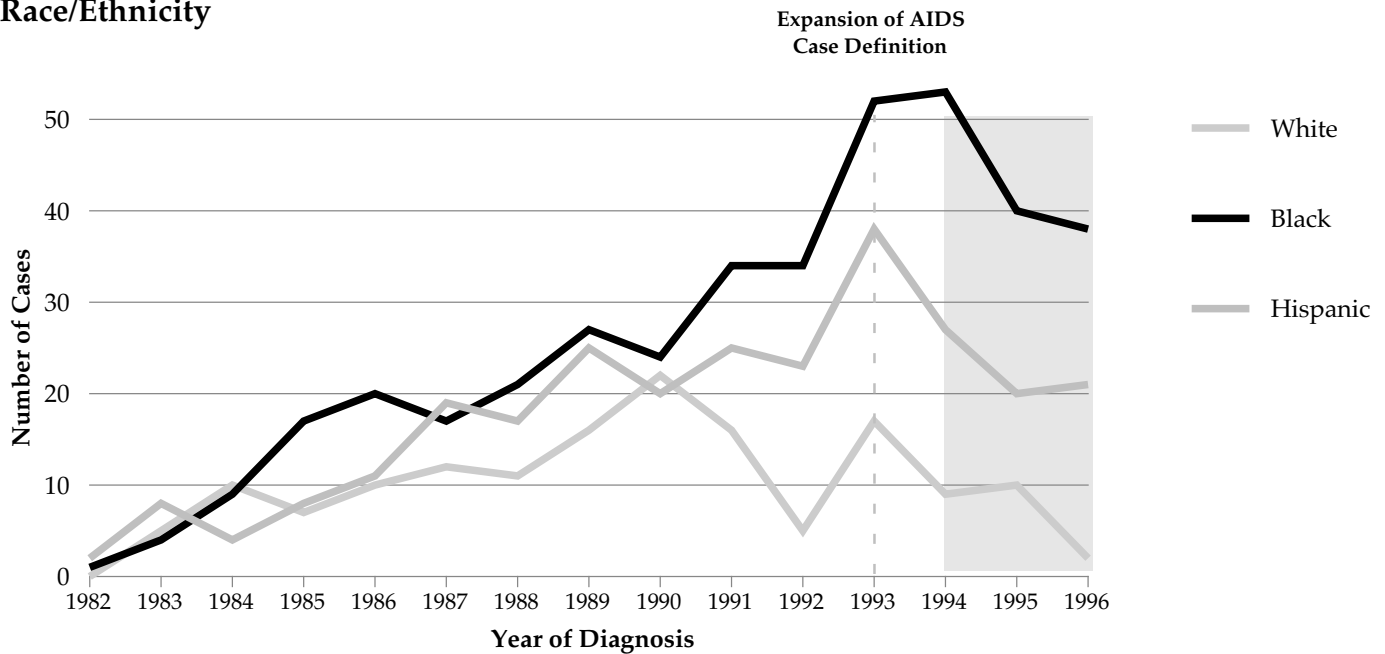
‡ Excludes six adolescent state prison inmates with AIDS diagnosed in this period.

AIDS Incidence Among Adolescents Ages 13 - 21 by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

Exposure Category



Race/Ethnicity



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

AIDS Among New York State Adults

At the end of 1996, more than 35,000 adult New Yorkers throughout the state were living with AIDS. More than 29,000 were New York City residents, and nearly a quarter were women.

AIDS Among Women

AIDS cases among New York State women account for more than 26 percent of all U.S. cases among women. (For comparison, AIDS cases among New York State men account for only 17.3% of U.S. cases among men.) Adolescent and adult women account for 27.7 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State in 1996, compared to 19.7 percent in 1990 and 10.3 percent in 1985. Forty percent of New York State cases diagnosed in 1996 among adolescent and adult women were attributed to injecting drug use, and 30 percent to sexual contact with an infected man, many of whom were themselves infected through use of injecting drugs. HIV exposure category is

still under investigation for more than one-fourth of cases diagnosed among women in 1996. More than 85 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed among women in 1996 were women of color (black, 56.9%, Hispanic, 29.1%, Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.5%).

AIDS Among Men

Injecting drug use continues to be the most frequently reported HIV exposure category among New York State men, accounting for 39.8 percent of cases diagnosed in 1996. Male-to-male sex accounted for 27.9 percent of cases. Heterosexual HIV exposure is reported by increasing proportions of men diagnosed with AIDS, accounting for 5.0 percent of cases diagnosed in 1994-1996, compared to 0.9 percent in 1989-1991 and 0.2 percent in 1984-1986. Although whites accounted for the highest proportion of male cases early in the epidemic, blacks have accounted for the largest number of annual incident cases among men

since 1990, and Hispanics have accounted for the second largest proportion since 1993.

Diagnoses Associated with AIDS

Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) continues to be the single most frequently reported AIDS-defining opportunistic infection among both pediatric and adult cases and for all major HIV exposure categories. Severe immunodeficiency, added to the AIDS case definition in 1993, quickly became the leading AIDS-defining condition at diagnosis. More than 33,000 cases have been diagnosed under this criterion through 1996 (5,125 of these were cases diagnosed prior to 1993 to which the criterion was retroactively applied). Since the AIDS case definition change in January 1993, pulmonary tuberculosis has been reported as an initial AIDS-defining illness in 9,127 cases, recurrent pneumonia in 1,489 and invasive cervical cancer in 112.

Adults Living With AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	New York State							New York City			
	Males				Females			Males			
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products
Race/Age											
White											
13-19	2	0	0	14	2	3	2	2	0	0	2
20-24	81	27	1	10	25	35	0	51	17	1	1
25-29	606	170	9	18	114	88	4	429	108	4	2
30-39	2,439	1,062	45	14	440	209	8	1,862	662	20	8
40-49	1,494	772	27	10	218	117	8	1,198	503	15	1
50-59	427	126	12	9	27	21	5	334	97	5	2
>59	137	16	5	6	2	7	7	109	14	3	3
Black											
13-19	16	7	1	1	7	14	3	13	6	1	1
20-24	119	43	12	2	48	86	0	99	33	9	1
25-29	437	261	51	2	208	251	8	353	194	44	2
30-39	1,128	2,085	192	14	1,108	679	19	909	1,525	154	10
40-49	547	2,576	120	10	793	276	15	469	1,993	102	5
50-59	196	571	42	1	113	98	7	171	463	31	0
>59	36	102	21	2	21	33	3	31	89	15	2
Hispanic											
13-19	8	5	0	2	6	12	1	7	5	0	0
20-24	100	94	9	3	62	61	0	89	78	6	3
25-29	440	455	47	1	208	183	1	397	346	36	0
30-39	979	2,435	123	6	780	446	7	921	1,937	92	5
40-49	487	1,655	77	3	364	250	2	444	1,409	69	3
50-59	152	295	38	1	34	77	3	147	256	34	0
>59	42	44	7	6	5	9	0	39	40	7	6
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
25-29	12	1	2	0	0	3	0	11	1	2	0
30-39	51	7	6	2	2	4	0	50	4	5	1
40-49	46	10	1	1	0	4	0	44	10	1	0
50-59	9	2	1	0	0	1	0	8	2	1	0
>59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
25-29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
40-49	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
50-59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,023	12,858	853	139	4,596	2,976	103	8,210	9,810	661	59

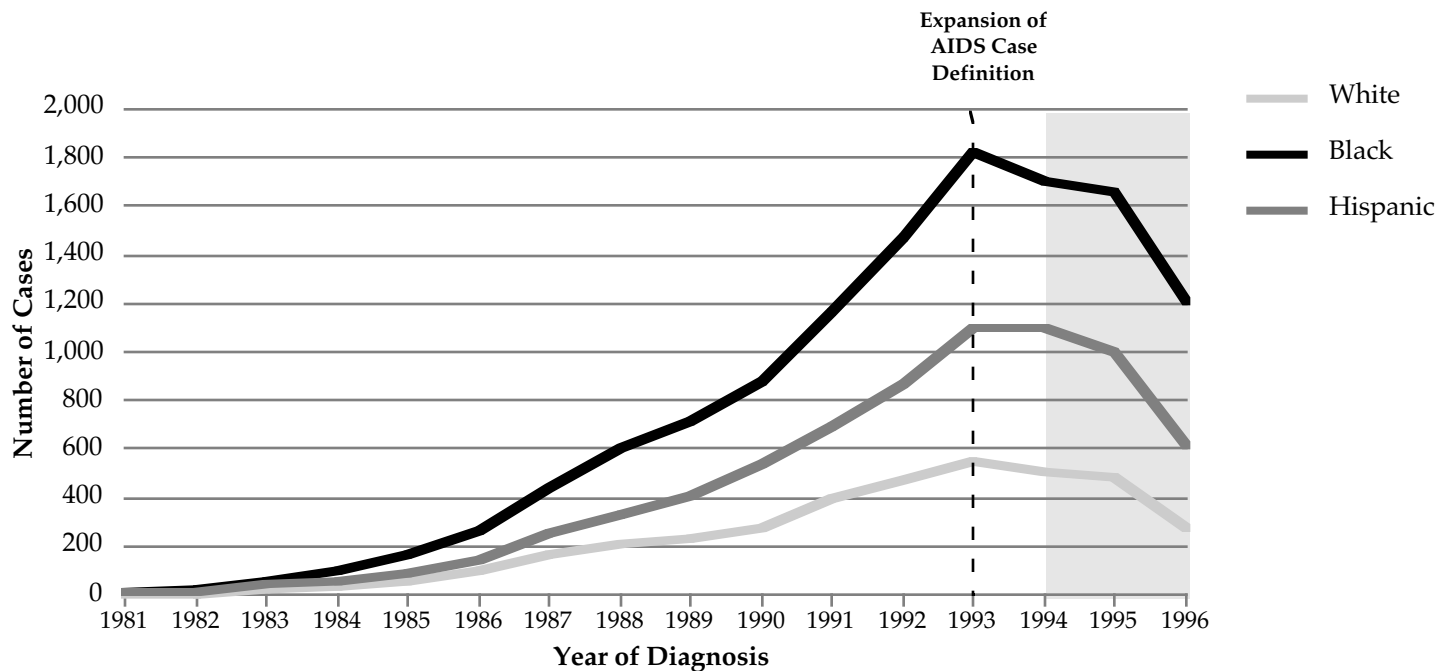
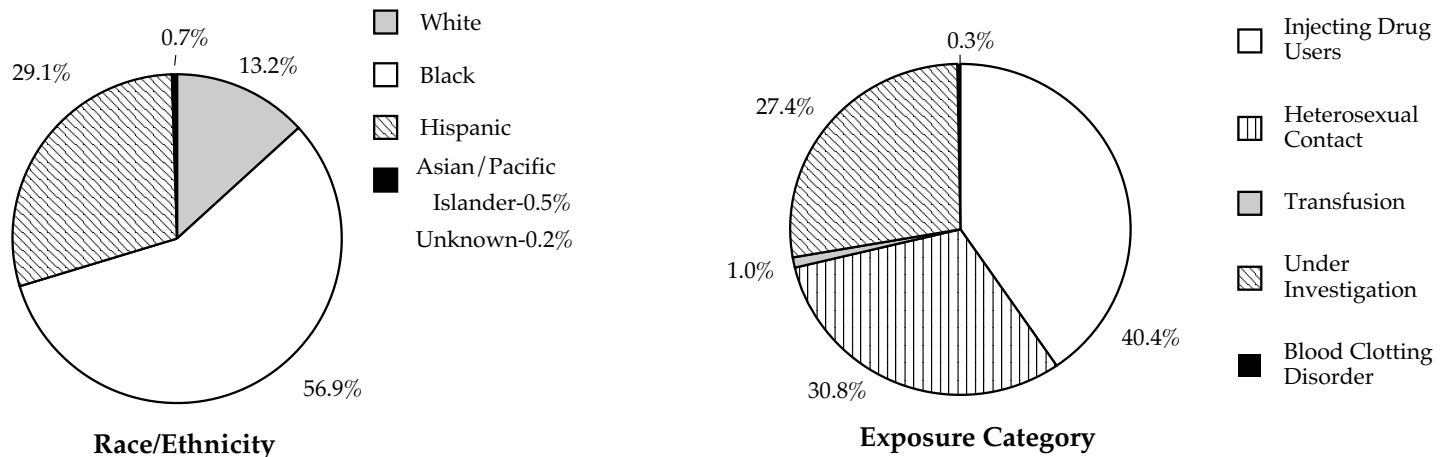
Adults Living With AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender, Exposure Category and Region (continued)

Race/Age	New York City			Rest of State*						
	Females			Males				Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products	Injecting Drug Users	Heterosexual Contact	Blood Products
White										
13-19	2	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	3	0
20-24	17	19	0	30	9	0	9	8	16	0
25-29	73	39	0	173	49	5	16	39	49	4
30-39	284	103	3	573	341	24	6	152	105	5
40-49	152	64	2	296	250	12	9	62	53	6
50-59	22	7	5	92	27	7	7	5	14	0
>59	1	3	5	28	2	2	3	1	4	2
Black										
13-19	6	12	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	2
20-24	38	66	0	18	8	3	1	8	20	0
25-29	176	196	2	76	35	6	0	27	49	6
30-39	870	535	14	202	366	33	4	208	138	5
40-49	687	213	10	73	463	16	5	94	61	5
50-59	103	81	7	25	88	11	1	9	17	0
>59	20	25	2	5	12	6	0	1	8	1
Hispanic										
13-19	6	9	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	0
20-24	57	50	0	9	4	2	0	3	11	0
25-29	179	159	1	40	42	10	1	18	22	0
30-39	708	397	7	54	236	24	0	51	45	0
40-49	325	234	2	41	147	7	0	31	16	0
50-59	30	72	3	5	26	3	1	4	5	0
>59	5	8	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander										
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25-29	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
30-39	1	4	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
40-49	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
50-59	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native										
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,768	2,309	67	1,759	2,124	172	79	725	646	36

* Excludes 1,123 state prison inmates living with AIDS.

Adult Female AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, and Cumulative Female Cases by Year of Diagnosis*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Due to small case numbers, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives are not presented by year of diagnosis.

Adult Female AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1993 - 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis, Exposure Category, Age and Residence*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian/ Pacific Islander			
	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†
Exposure Category																
Injecting Drug Users	304	267	237	135	1,012	877	765	465	615	574	444	251	2	0	0	1
Heterosexual Contact	198	178	156	84	605	558	503	349	408	429	384	216	5	3	7	3
Blood Clotting Disorder	4	3	1	0	3	5	8	5	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Transfusion	3	6	1	8	11	9	10	14	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	37	55	84	53	197	256	374	372	68	93	162	148	1	2	5	7
Age At Diagnosis																
13-19	2	3	2	1	14	13	7	7	9	4	5	6	0	1	0	0
20-24	20	13	20	10	57	54	44	31	47	40	43	26	0	0	0	2
25-29	75	61	56	32	217	198	177	118	163	147	128	77	1	0	2	0
30-39	248	253	223	122	853	770	742	514	514	522	479	294	2	2	5	4
40-49	145	141	150	88	513	526	540	404	277	292	253	171	5	1	4	3
50-59	45	26	19	21	120	108	118	96	69	74	66	35	0	0	1	1
>59	11	12	9	6	54	36	32	35	19	24	20	7	0	1	0	1
Residence‡																
Manhattan	84	84	76	40	400	306	331	222	256	246	208	115	1	1	2	5
Bronx	40	29	36	24	327	294	262	230	390	369	360	232	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	101	99	76	35	615	605	556	407	283	272	251	137	3	1	3	3
Queens	96	91	86	36	217	201	208	150	73	111	87	66	2	2	6	2
Staten Island	37	15	20	14	22	29	40	12	8	14	9	11	0	0	0	0
Borough Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	184	185	183	128	223	247	255	178	69	71	73	52	1	1	0	1
Total	546	509	479	280	1,828	1,705	1,660	1,205	1,098	1,103	996	616	8	5	12	11

*Two Native American/Alaskan Native women were diagnosed with AIDS in this period.

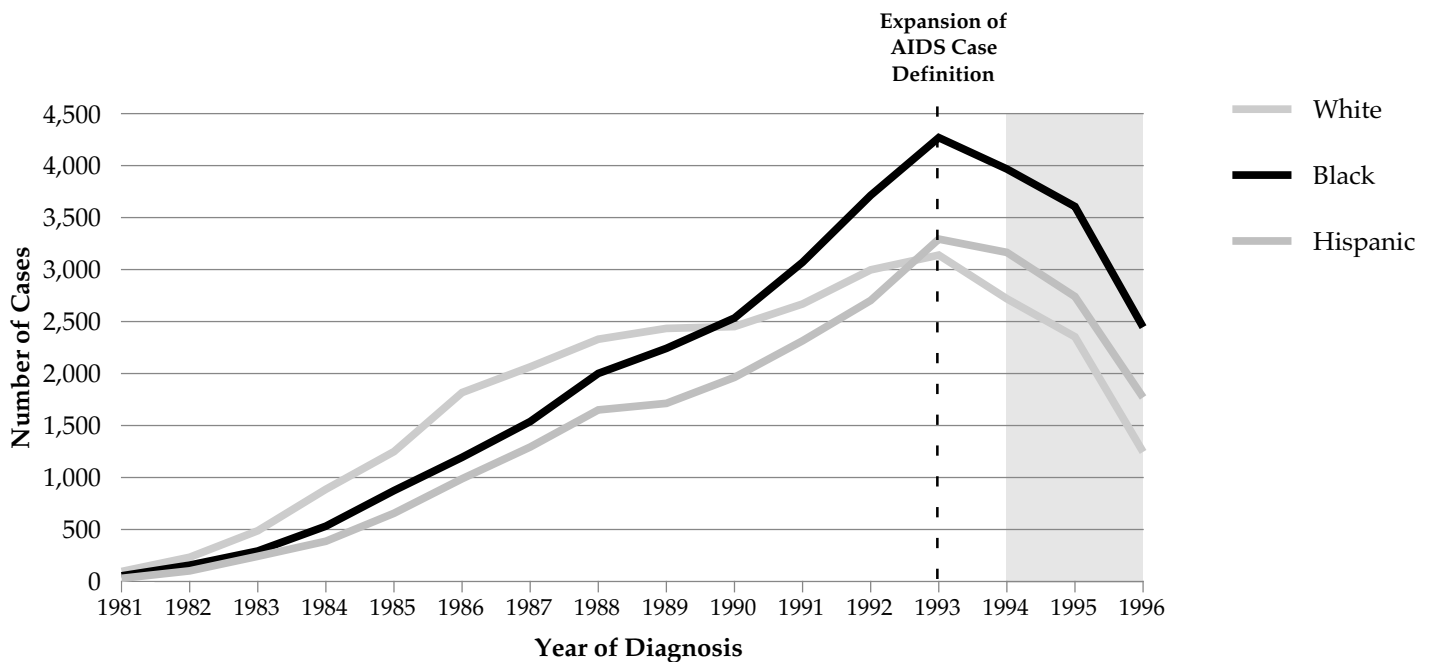
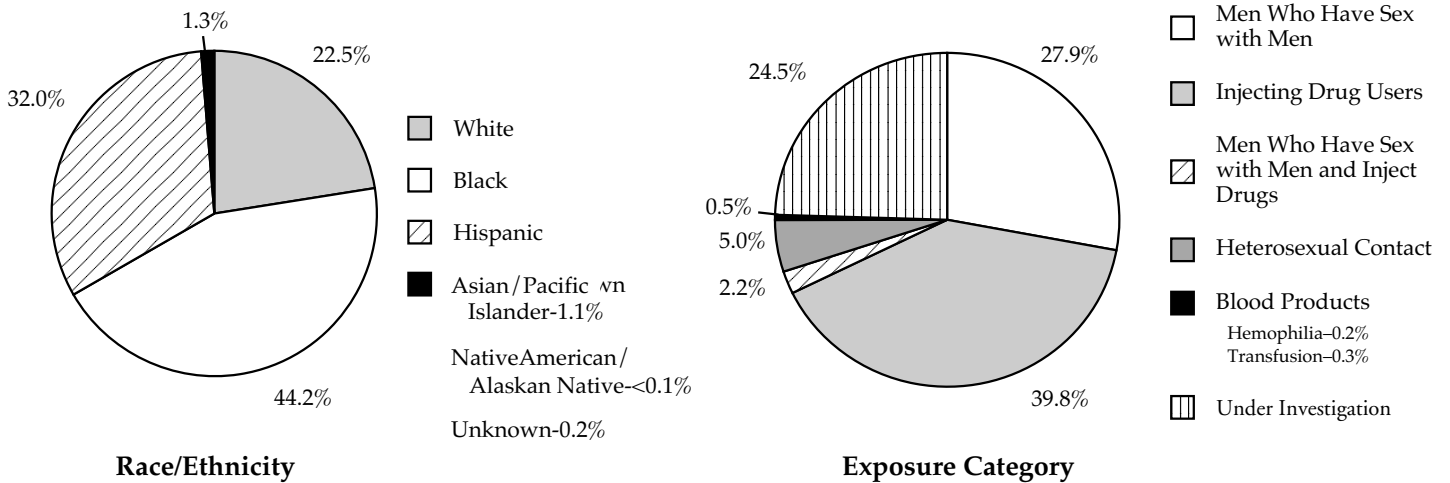
†On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58).

Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡Excludes 126 female state prison inmates diagnosed with AIDS in this period.

Adult Male AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, and Cumulative Cases by Year of Diagnosis*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required case confirmation.

* Due to small case numbers, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives are not presented by year of diagnosis.

Adult Male AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 by Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Age and Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

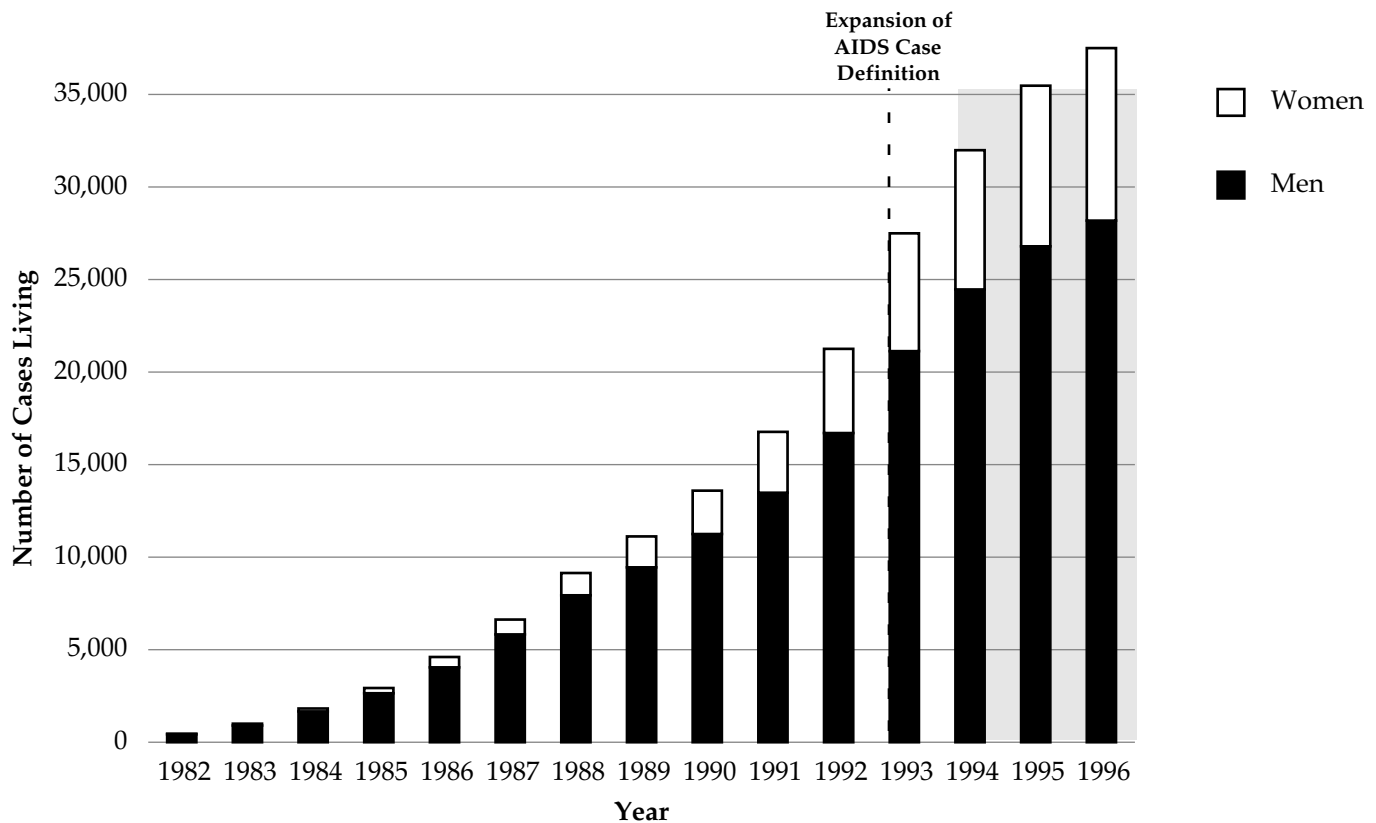
	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian/Pacific Islander				Native American/ Alaskan Native	
	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†-94	1995-96†
Exposure Category																		
Men Who Have Sex With Men	1,942	1,725	1,349	676	1,102	963	756	495	890	805	616	356	39	32	29	17	3	6
Injecting Drug Users	860	628	587	292	2,461	2,124	1,688	1,035	1,997	1,835	1,447	867	10	6	6	5	3	3
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	104	86	74	41	161	87	98	53	100	81	57	25	2	1	1	1	0	1
Heterosexual	37	37	30	34	128	176	187	143	81	106	135	99	2	5	5	3	0	1
Hemophilia	24	20	11	4	8	4	7	4	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion	13	8	5	7	4	4	8	4	1	2	5	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
Undetermined	159	215	297	192	405	609	862	712	220	331	478	416	8	17	21	34	0	3
Age																		
13-19	7	3	1	0	8	13	14	13	3	8	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	28	20	29	11	80	57	43	28	66	63	52	37	0	2	2	2	0	1
25-29	220	200	174	74	327	316	230	159	374	312	244	163	5	3	6	3	0	1
30-39	1,360	1,214	1,008	500	1,561	1,470	1,313	885	1,463	1,446	1,175	759	17	25	26	30	0	9
40-49	1,087	883	814	460	1,668	1,499	1,457	931	1,017	1,008	921	583	27	25	16	17	3	3
50-59	314	299	246	158	493	447	406	332	276	252	259	172	9	4	11	3	2	0
>59	123	100	81	43	132	165	141	97	94	75	85	51	4	2	2	5	1	0
Residence*																		
Manhattan	1,298	1,201	945	474	1,091	971	862	602	950	829	738	478	29	25	25	18	3	2
Bronx	124	97	100	56	634	556	530	364	847	854	762	501	4	4	2	2	1	2
Brooklyn	329	285	249	122	1,272	1,179	1,071	724	626	602	515	340	6	9	7	9	0	2
Queens	354	299	281	148	471	484	406	277	421	429	352	240	13	16	23	25	0	3
Staten Island	85	90	74	38	46	82	52	38	37	41	31	16	2	1	1	1	2	0
Borough Unknown	2	6	5	6	8	9	2	4	5	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	911	702	668	395	566	515	552	402	212	228	212	152	8	5	5	5	0	5
Total	3,139	2,719	2,353	1,246	4,269	3,967	3,606	2,446	3,293	3,165	2,740	1,770	62	61	63	60	6	14

* Excludes 1,176 male state prison inmates diagnosed with AIDS in this period.

† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Prevalence: Number of Adults Alive with AIDS at the End of Each Year, by Sex

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Diseases at Diagnosis* per 1,000 Adult AIDS Cases

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> Pneumonia	Recurrent Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Wasting and Encephalopathy [†]	Malignancies [‡]	Low CD4+ Count	Other Infections
Year of Diagnosis							
1981	316.3	—	122.4	—	346.9	—	403.1
1982	403.3	—	122.7	—	284.4	—	355.0
1983	495.2	—	86.0	1.7	245.9	0.9	267.6
1984	557.8	1.0	70.0	0.5	202.1	1.0	281.6
1985	554.5	—	70.2	4.2	189.4	2.6	282.4
1986	580.1	0.7	69.4	16.0	151.3	2.9	282.6
1987	567.5	0.2	73.7	53.6	122.8	6.9	276.9
1988	529.0	1.0	80.0	105.6	102.9	13.1	283.5
1989	488.7	2.8	96.3	104.5	95.2	33.1	284.9
1990	430.0	4.5	114.4	109.3	89.1	80.2	282.6
1991	348.4	7.7	119.2	118.0	81.3	208.6	267.8
1992	255.5	13.7	101.6	97.5	58.5	461.3	205.6
1993 [§]	158.0	22.2	70.9	62.3	38.6	695.2	131.7
1994	131.9	17.1	42.3	54.0	33.3	768.5	102.9
1995 [§]	121.3	15.8	32.2	55.4	28.1	819.6	81.9
1996 [§]	107.6	10.3	10.1	46.9	22.2	863.2	72.3
Total	268.6	8.9	64.3	63.0	64.9	358.7	171.6

* Based on initial AIDS-defining condition(s); more than one condition may have been reported at time of diagnosis.

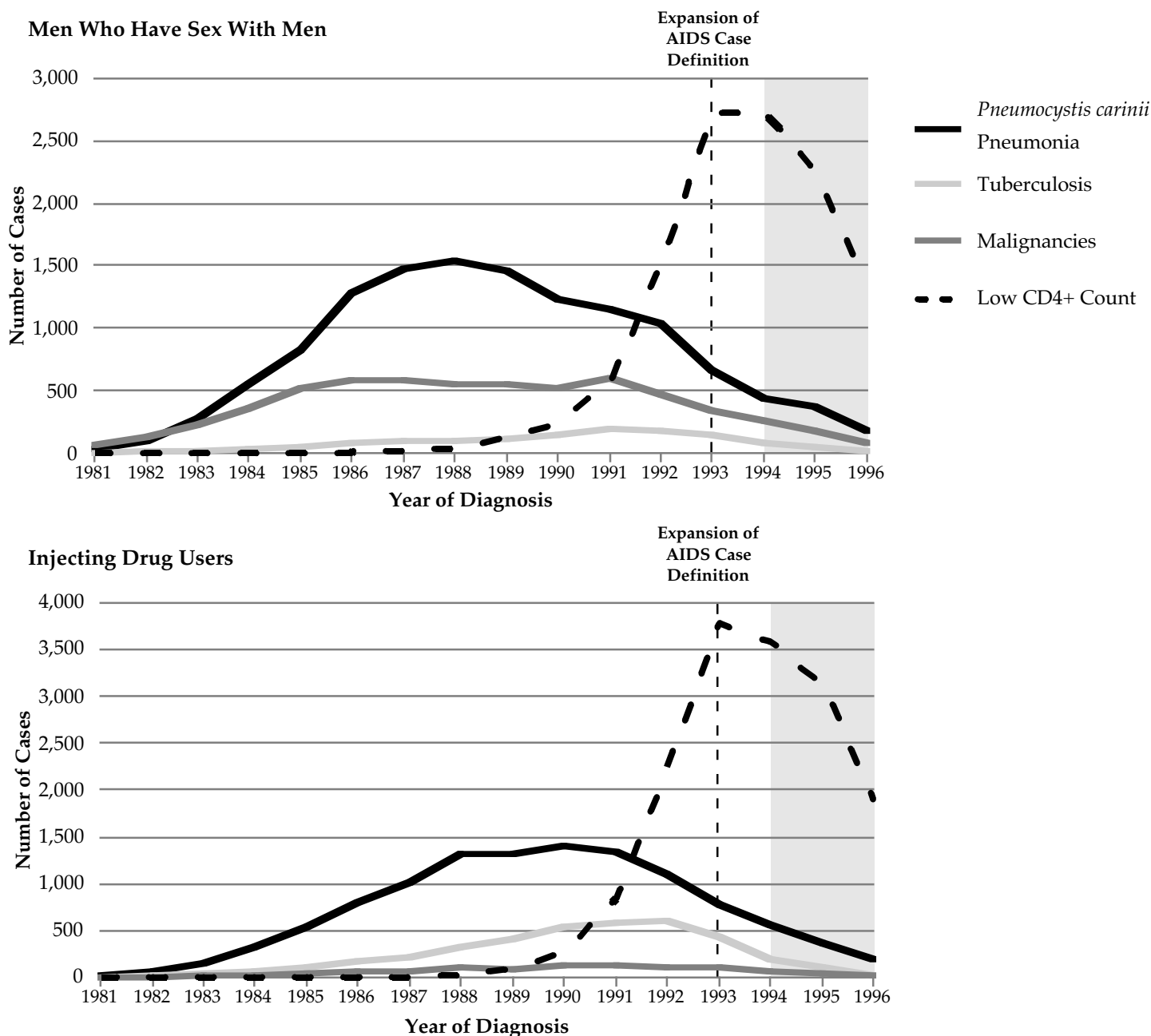
† Includes fungal, mycobacterial, viral and parasitic diseases not otherwise classified.

‡ Kaposi's sarcoma accounted for 79% of total reported AIDS-defining malignancies.

§ On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Selected Diseases at Diagnosis* Among Adult Male AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



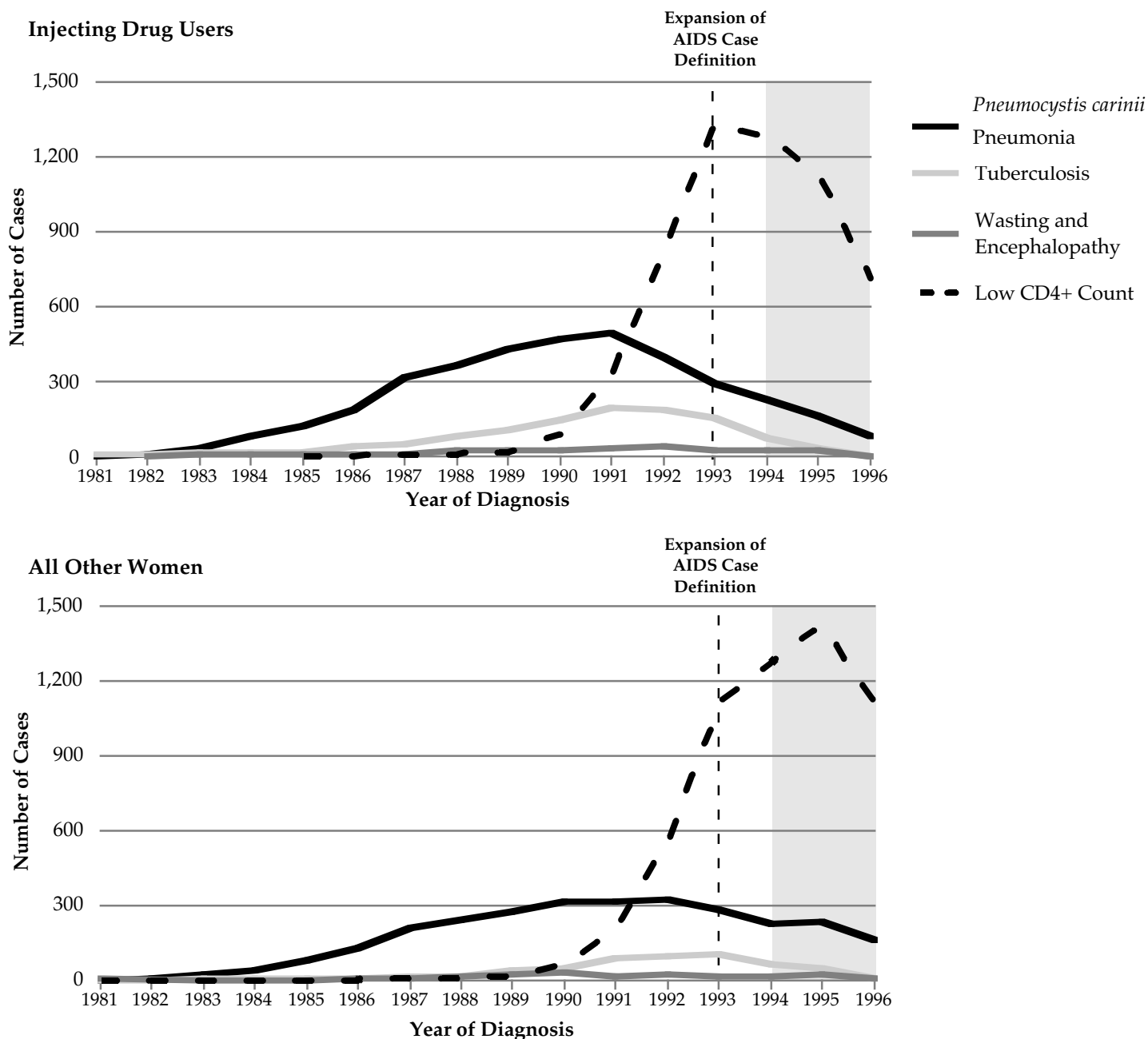
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Based on initial AIDS-defining condition(s); more than one condition may have been reported at time of diagnosis.

† Kaposi's sarcoma accounted for 82% of total reported AIDS-defining malignancies in males.

Selected Diseases at Diagnosis* Among Adult Female AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Based on initial AIDS-defining condition(s); more than one condition may have been reported at time of diagnosis.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 Among People Aged 55 and Older by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	Men Who Have Sex With Men				Injection Drug Users [†]				Heterosexual Exposure			
	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*
Gender												
Male	302	276	198	101	272	227	192	127	27	41	47	30
Female	—	—	—	—	51	38	30	24	83	72	45	32
Race/Ethnicity												
White	156	151	102	54	26	30	22	18	18	14	11	5
Black	80	64	57	24	201	172	134	107	56	49	37	39
Hispanic	63	61	36	21	91	63	66	25	35	49	43	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Native American/Alaskan Native	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Age												
55-59	147	157	105	55	198	142	131	94	59	54	52	29
60-64	94	84	63	27	72	80	63	34	23	29	20	18
65-69	40	24	23	13	37	28	23	16	16	18	14	8
70-74	18	9	5	6	10	13	2	6	9	8	5	7
75-79	3	1	2	0	4	1	3	1	2	4	1	0
>79	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Residence												
Manhattan	159	135	101	55	120	103	67	49	26	21	20	11
Bronx	25	24	23	4	68	50	42	27	26	26	17	12
Brooklyn	47	39	26	10	74	61	56	26	28	34	29	18
Queens	31	35	17	9	32	21	20	18	12	10	6	10
Staten Island	1	4	2	3	5	7	8	4	2	1	2	0
Borough Unknown	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rest of State [‡]	39	38	29	20	20	17	22	25	16	20	17	11
Total	302	276	198	101	323	265	222	151	110	113	92	62

* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

[†] Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

[‡] Excludes 19 state prison inmates diagnosed with AIDS in this period.

HIV Transmission Categories and Subpopulations

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

More than 35,000 AIDS cases have been confirmed to date among MSM; 84 percent of these were residents of New York City at the time of diagnosis. Although the majority of MSM cases have been among white men, the proportion of minority MSM cases has been increasing over time. In New York City since 1993, at least half of all new AIDS diagnoses in MSM were among blacks and Hispanics. In the rest of the state, whites continue to account for more than 60 percent of cases among MSM.

Injecting Drug Users

Forty percent of adult AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State in 1996 were attributed to personal use of injecting drugs. Injecting drug use accounted for 42.5 percent of all new cases among blacks, 47.9 percent of new cases among Hispanics and 40.4 percent of new cases among women in New York State.

Of all cases diagnosed from 1993 to 1996, nearly one-half were directly attributed to injecting drug use, including 21,825 cases in IDUs and 973 MSM/IDUs. HIV transmission attributed to heterosexual contact with an individual with a history of

injecting drug use accounts for an additional 1,639 AIDS cases.

More than 45 percent of pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State since 1993 resulted from maternal transmission of HIV from a woman with a history of injecting drug use (34.7%), or who reported sexual contact with an IDU (11.0%).

Heterosexually Exposed Individuals

Heterosexual contact accounted for 12.1 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1996. To date, 8,274 AIDS cases in New York State have been attributed to heterosexual HIV transmission; 5,300 (64%) of these have been diagnosed in the last four years. Male cases have been increasing steadily as a proportion of heterosexually acquired AIDS cases, accounting for a full 30 percent of those diagnosed in 1996.

Of heterosexually acquired cases diagnosed in the last four years (1993-1996), 31 percent were attributed to sexual contact with an IDU, and 4 percent were attributed to heterosexual contact with a bisexual man. For 64 percent, the HIV risk of the infected partner was either not known or not reported. Many of these cases may be heterosexual partners of IDUs whose risk was not known to the partner or not reported to the AIDS registry.

Heterosexually acquired AIDS may also account for a large proportion of AIDS cases with an undetermined HIV exposure, based on the differentially stringent AIDS surveillance diagnostic criteria for individuals who are not homosexual males or IDUs.

Blood Product Recipients

New York State continues to receive reports of new AIDS diagnoses among individuals who received blood and blood products both prior to and after the implementation of HIV antibody screening procedures for donated blood in March 1985. The New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and the New York City Department of Health Office of AIDS Surveillance continue to monitor such reports to identify actual risk.

Individuals for whom Exposure Category is Undetermined

Individuals with an undetermined mode of exposure may fall into one of several categories: people currently under investigation by public health representatives, people for whom no mode of exposure was identified because the individual died or was lost to follow-up; and people for whom adequate follow-up information revealed no identifiable exposure mechanism.

HIV exposure category has not been determined for 9,633 adult AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State through 1996 (8.9% of total cases). Included in these are 3,011 cases confirmed in 1996 whose exposure category was not determined by year end and is still under investigation. This category also includes nearly 1,000 cases originally classified as "Born in Pattern II Country." The Pattern II classification presumed heterosexual transmission for individuals born in countries in which heterosexual exposure is believed to be the predominant route of HIV transmission; this classification was discontinued as an accepted HIV exposure category in 1993. The great majority of the remaining cases now classified as "Undetermined" is among individuals for whom information on HIV exposure is unavailable. Of the 1,852 AIDS cases diagnosed among children under the age of 13 in New York State through 1996, 41 (2.2%) had an undetermined HIV exposure category as of the end of 1996; 16 of these were confirmed with AIDS in 1996.

The proportion of cases with undetermined HIV exposure category varies by demographic characteristics. It is lowest among pediatric cases (less than 5% of cases diagnosed in 1993-1996), reflecting the relative ease of

determining maternal HIV exposure. The undetermined HIV exposure is highest among the youngest (age 13-24) and oldest (age 50 years and older) adult AIDS cases. Among women, this is particularly apparent and coincides with the age groups that have an elevated risk for HIV exposure via heterosexual contact, compared to other age groups, suggesting that a large proportion of those with undetermined exposure in the youngest and oldest groups may have acquired HIV via heterosexual contact.

For individuals claiming heterosexual HIV exposure, the CDC continues to require rigorous documentation of the partner's HIV status. In contrast, MSM and IDUs need only be behaviorally identified in one of these groups, with no additional documentation of the HIV status of the sexual or drug-sharing partner required. As a result of the more rigorous standards for identifying heterosexually exposed individuals, it is likely that many heterosexually exposed cases fail to meet these standards. Thus, a large proportion of cases with an undetermined exposure category may be heterosexually exposed individuals, particularly among subpopulations in which heterosexual exposure is already a leading category.

People of Color

People of color continue to bear an increasingly disproportionate burden of the AIDS epidemic in New York State. Of total cases diagnosed through 1996, 70.3 percent are among people of color (black 40.5%, Hispanic 29.1%, Asian/Pacific Islander 0.6%, and Native American/Alaskan Native >0.1%). Information on race/ethnicity was unavailable for 0.1 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1996.

Recent population-based AIDS incidence rates underline the severity of the epidemic among people of color. In 1996, for every 100,000 blacks in New York State, 141.5 were diagnosed with AIDS. Among Hispanics, the rate was 107.8 per 100,000. These rates compare to 12.2 cases per 100,000 whites in the same period. Incidence rates in other races were lower, at 10.6 per 100,000 Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 3.9 per 100,000 for Native Americans/Alaskan Natives. However, these rates vary considerably by New York State Ryan White Consortia regions. For example, in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, the highest AIDS case rates are among Hispanics. Although the rates are based on very small numbers of AIDS cases, in Buffalo the case rate among Native American/Alaskan Natives exceeds that among whites. In

Nassau/Suffolk, Rochester, Brooklyn and Queens, the rates among whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders are very similar.

People of color accounted for 86.6 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed among women in 1996, 94.0 percent of pediatric cases, 88.5 percent of IDUs diagnosed with AIDS and 87.3 percent of cases acquired through heterosexual contact. Blacks have

accounted for the largest proportion of total annual incident cases since 1988 in New York State, while Hispanics have accounted for the second largest proportion since 1991. Forty-six AIDS cases have been diagnosed among Native Americans, and 621 among Asian/Pacific Islanders in New York State. The majority of cases among Asian/Pacific Islanders (59.1%) are MSM.

AIDS Incidence Among Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

		White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Native American/ Alaskan Native		Total†
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
New York City												
Through	81	84	66.1	28	22.0	15	11.8	0	—	0	—	127
	82	180	64.1	62	22.1	39	13.9	0	—	0	—	281
	83	365	65.3	101	18.1	91	16.3	1	0.2	0	—	559
	84	660	66.7	189	19.1	136	13.7	4	0.4	0	—	990
	85	888	62.1	281	19.6	248	17.3	13	0.9	1	0.1	1,431
	86	1,273	63.4	386	19.2	329	16.4	20	1.0	0	—	2,008
	87	1,315	58.7	476	21.3	420	18.8	28	1.3	0	—	2,239
	88	1,337	55.0	563	23.2	495	20.4	30	1.2	0	—	2,430
	89	1,328	54.2	581	23.7	501	20.4	38	1.5	2	0.1	2,452
	90	1,270	52.0	623	25.5	519	21.2	25	1.0	0	—	2,443
	91	1,295	48.5	720	27.0	612	22.9	41	1.5	1	0.0	2,670
	92	1,362	45.8	854	28.7	712	23.9	40	1.3	1	0.0	2,974
	93‡	1,439	44.2	948	29.1	830	25.5	33	1.0	2	0.1	3,254
	94	1,307	44.7	822	28.1	762	26.1	30	1.0	1	0.0	2,923
	95‡	989	44.8	628	28.5	557	25.2	27	1.2	3	0.1	2,206
	96‡	479	39.1	398	32.5	330	26.9	17	1.4	0	—	1,225
Total		15,571	51.5	7,660	25.4	6,596	21.8	377	1.1	11	< 0.1	30,212
Rest of State												
Through	81	2	100.0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	2
	82	9	100.0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	9
	83	34	79.1	5	11.6	4	9.3	0	—	0	—	43
	84	75	82.4	8	8.8	8	8.8	0	—	0	—	91
	85	137	83.0	17	10.3	11	6.7	0	—	0	—	165
	86	208	82.2	35	13.8	8	3.2	2	0.8	0	—	253
	87	285	81.7	50	14.3	9	2.6	2	0.6	1	0.3	349
	88	321	78.7	59	14.5	23	5.6	2	0.5	0	—	408
	89	383	82.9	62	13.4	17	3.7	0	—	0	—	462
	90	410	76.1	94	17.4	33	6.1	1	0.2	0	—	539
	91	456	74.8	107	17.5	43	7.0	2	0.3	1	0.2	610
	92	487	73.8	130	19.7	37	5.6	0	—	2	0.3	660
	93‡	501	70.2	148	20.7	56	7.8	6	0.8	0	—	714
	94	414	70.9	131	22.4	37	6.3	2	0.3	0	—	584
	95‡	359	66.4	120	22.2	56	10.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	541
	96‡	197	61.9	95	29.9	24	7.5	0	—	0	—	318
Total		4,278	74.4	1,061	18.5	366	6.4	19	0.3	7	0.1	5,748

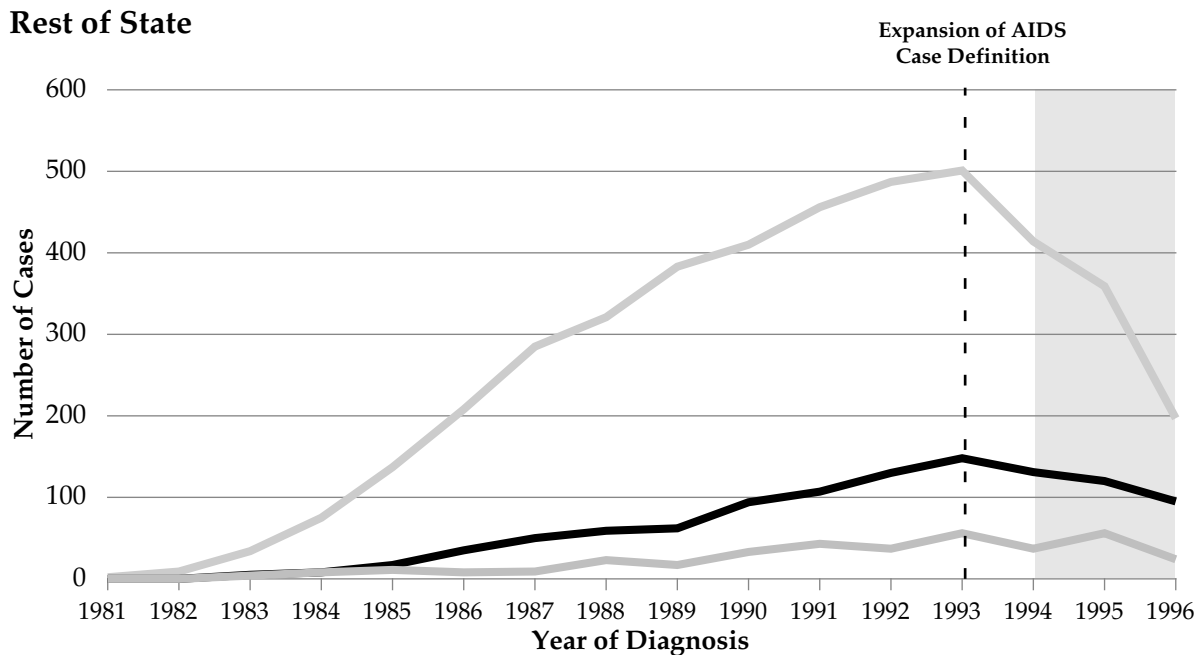
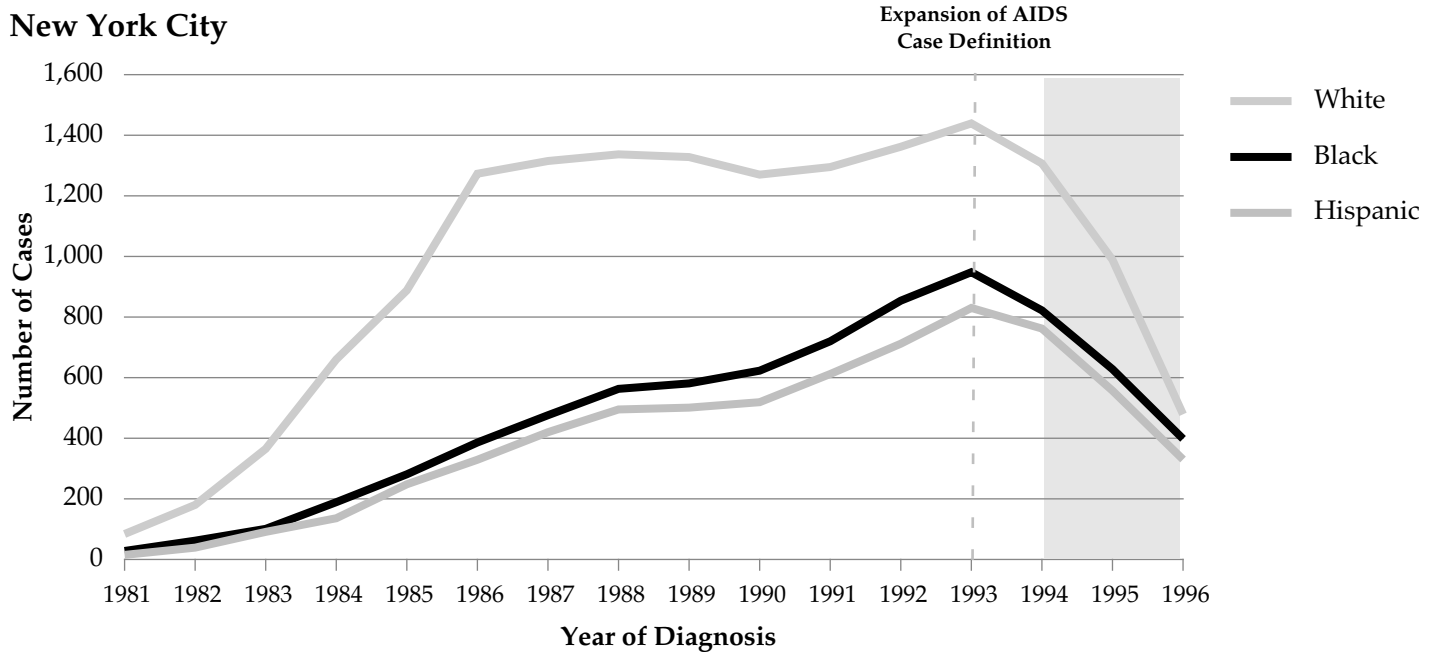
* Excludes 129 prison inmates reported as men who have sex with men.

† Includes 44 men with unknown race/ethnicity.

‡ On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases Among Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions. Due to small cases numbers, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives are not presented here.

AIDS Incidence Among Injecting Drug Users* by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region† New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

		White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Native American/ Alaskan Native		Total‡
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
New York City												
Through	81	9	17.6	22	43.1	20	39.2	0	—	0	—	51
	82	34	18.9	82	45.6	63	35.0	0	—	1	0.6	180
	83	75	19.6	162	42.4	143	37.4	0	—	0	—	382
	84	102	16.4	286	46.1	232	37.4	0	—	1	0.2	621
	85	157	15.4	508	49.8	353	34.6	0	—	1	0.1	1,021
	86	214	13.9	704	45.7	617	40.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	1,540
	87	338	16.2	939	44.9	811	38.8	1	0.0	1	0.0	2,092
	88	452	15.7	1,345	46.6	1,075	37.3	7	0.2	0	—	2,884
	89	488	15.8	1,461	47.3	1,131	36.6	7	0.2	1	0.0	3,091
	90	547	14.6	1,794	47.8	1,406	37.5	5	0.1	0	—	3,754
	91	670	14.9	2,139	47.7	1,669	37.2	4	0.1	0	—	4,485
	92	839	15.4	2,575	47.4	2,004	36.9	13	0.2	0	—	5,434
	93§	852	13.7	3,004	48.2	2,356	37.8	12	0.2	3	0.0	6,231
	94	657	12.3	2,524	47.4	2,144	40.2	5	0.1	0	—	5,330
	95§	585	13.5	2,044	47.1	1,698	39.1	7	0.2	1	0.0	4,338
	96§	288	11.3	1,251	49.0	1,006	39.4	5	0.2	1	0.0	2,554
Total		6,307	14.3	20,840	47.4	16,728	38.0	70	0.2	11	0.0	43,988
Rest of State												
Through	81	1	100.0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	1
	82	4	40.0	5	50.0	1	10.0	0	—	0	—	10
	83	18	66.7	8	29.6	1	3.7	0	—	0	—	27
	84	34	45.3	33	44.0	8	10.7	0	—	0	—	75
	85	48	43.2	44	39.6	19	17.1	0	—	0	—	111
	86	88	44.7	87	44.2	21	10.7	0	—	0	—	197
	87	139	43.4	147	45.9	31	9.7	0	—	2	0.6	320
	88	165	39.8	190	45.8	60	14.5	0	—	0	—	415
	89	213	38.0	266	47.5	78	13.9	0	—	2	0.4	560
	90	228	40.2	266	46.9	70	12.3	1	0.2	1	0.2	567
	91	268	35.3	369	48.6	121	15.9	0	—	0	—	759
	92	375	38.0	448	45.4	159	16.1	0	—	1	0.1	987
	93§	381	38.4	453	45.7	152	15.3	2	0.2	0	—	991
	94	285	32.8	410	47.1	172	19.8	1	0.1	1	0.1	870
	95§	287	34.2	409	48.8	141	16.8	0	—	1	0.1	838
	96§	175	31.1	278	49.5	102	18.1	2	0.4	1	0.2	562
Total1		2,709	37.1	3,413	46.9	1,136	15.6	6	0.1	9	0.1	7,290

* Includes injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

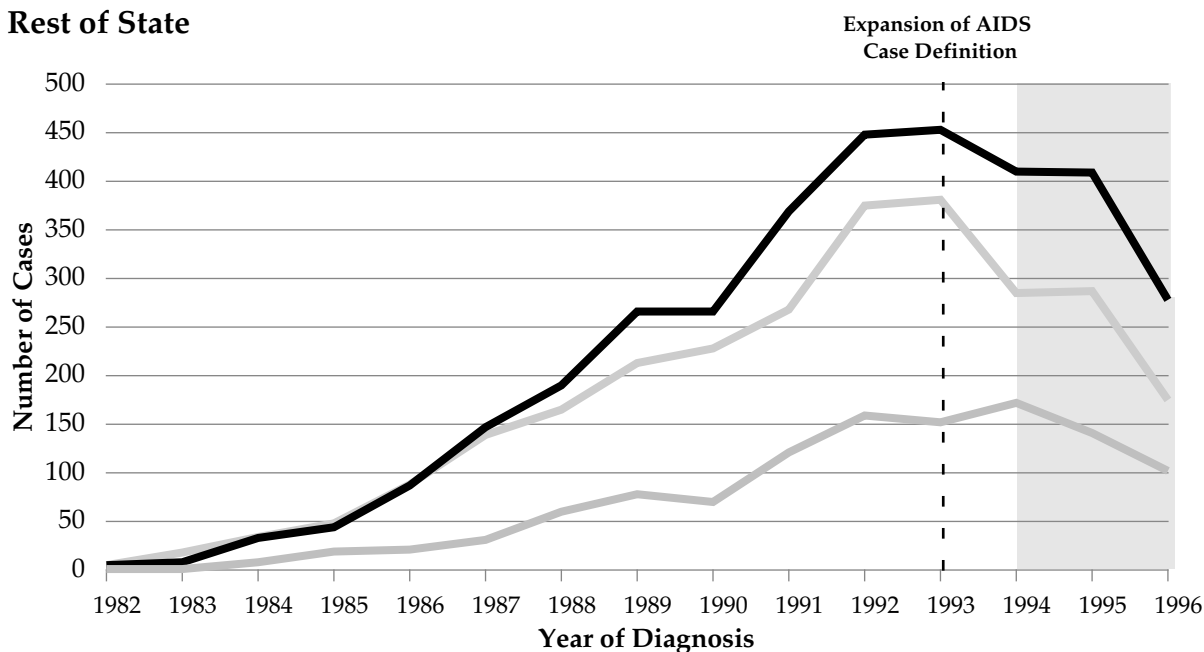
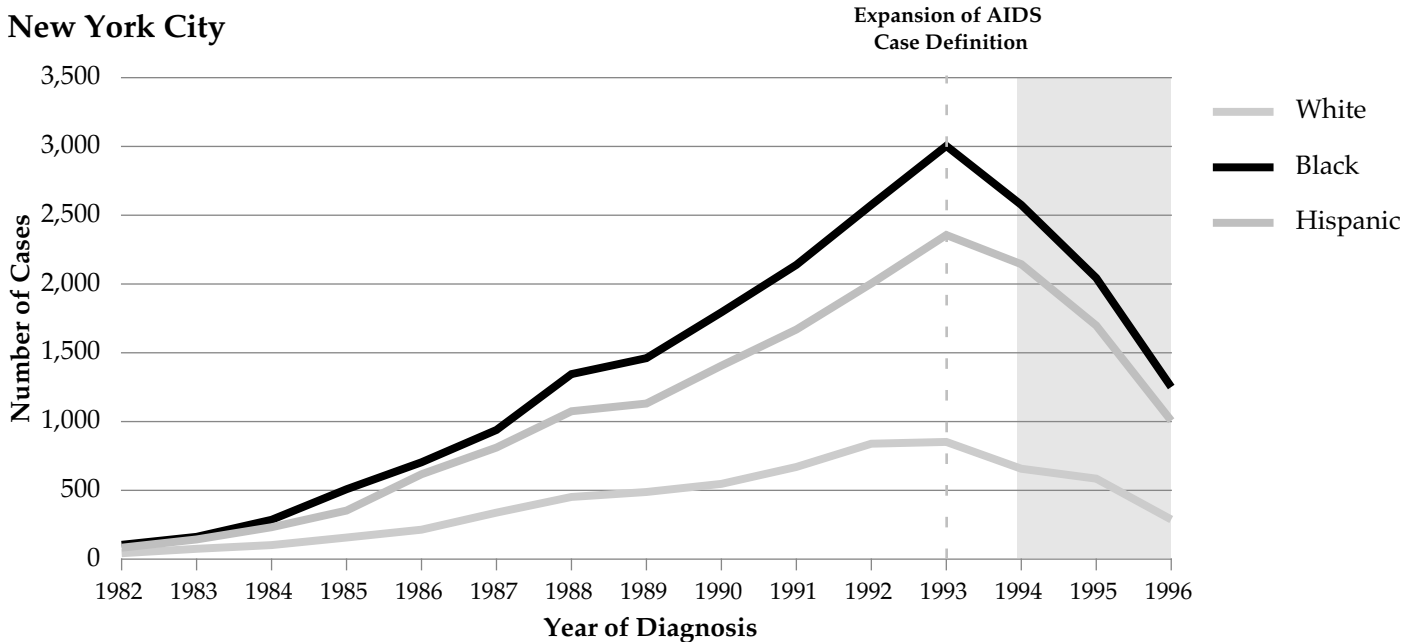
† Excludes 3,398 prison inmates reported as injecting drug users.

‡ Includes 49 injecting drug users with unknown race/ethnicity.

§ On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Incidence Among Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Scales of graphs are not consistent across regions. Due to small case numbers, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives are not presented here.

AIDS Cases Attributable to Heterosexual Transmission by Gender, Age, Exposure Category of Partner, Residence and Race/Ethnicity*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian/Pacific Islander				Native American/ Alaskan Native			
	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†	1993†	1994	1995†	1996†
Gender																				
Male	37	37	30	34	128	176	187	143	81	106	135	99	2	5	5	3	0	0	1	0
Female	198	178	156	84	605	558	503	349	408	429	384	216	5	3	7	3	0	0	1	0
Age Group																				
13-19	0	2	2	0	4	6	1	0	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	13	7	11	5	35	36	20	16	20	21	28	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
25-29	38	25	25	13	102	108	81	65	92	67	74	39	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	81	102	79	52	329	336	325	221	195	217	201	150	0	6	5	2	0	0	2	0
40-49	62	54	49	36	167	169	192	122	123	157	133	74	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	34	15	16	9	67	54	53	44	38	48	62	36	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
>59	7	10	4	3	29	25	18	24	15	23	18	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Exposure Category of Partner																				
Injecting Drug Users	98	86	75	45	246	201	200	116	188	161	156	63	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bisexual	17	9	6	4	51	23	23	7	27	28	25	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blood Products	7	4	5	1	6	9	4	1	3	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Not Reported	113	116	100	68	430	501	463	368	271	344	334	249	5	7	11	6	0	0	1	0
Residence†																				
Manhattan	24	24	20	12	117	108	111	96	103	118	107	67	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0
Bronx	15	15	15	8	142	123	117	94	170	182	194	126	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	31	30	27	9	264	276	242	130	113	117	126	54	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
Queens	35	39	23	22	92	82	78	61	41	55	42	28	2	3	7	2	0	0	0	0
Staten Island	18	7	8	1	8	15	16	6	5	4	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borough Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	111	100	92	64	103	121	122	103	53	51	41	34	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	235	215	186	118	733	734	690	492	489	535	519	315	7	8	12	6	0	0	2	0

* Excludes four individuals with unknown race/ethnicity.

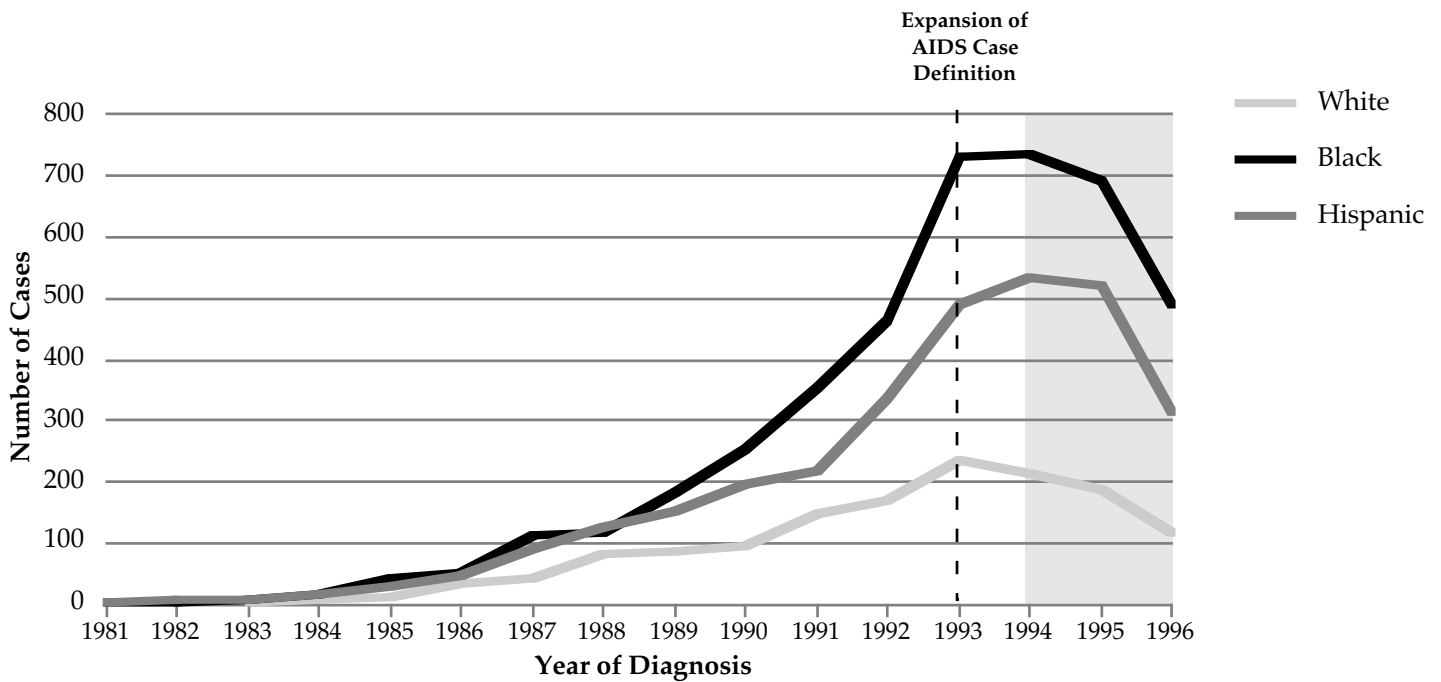
† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58).

Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Excludes 39 prisoners with heterosexually acquired AIDS.

AIDS Cases Attributable to Heterosexual Transmission by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

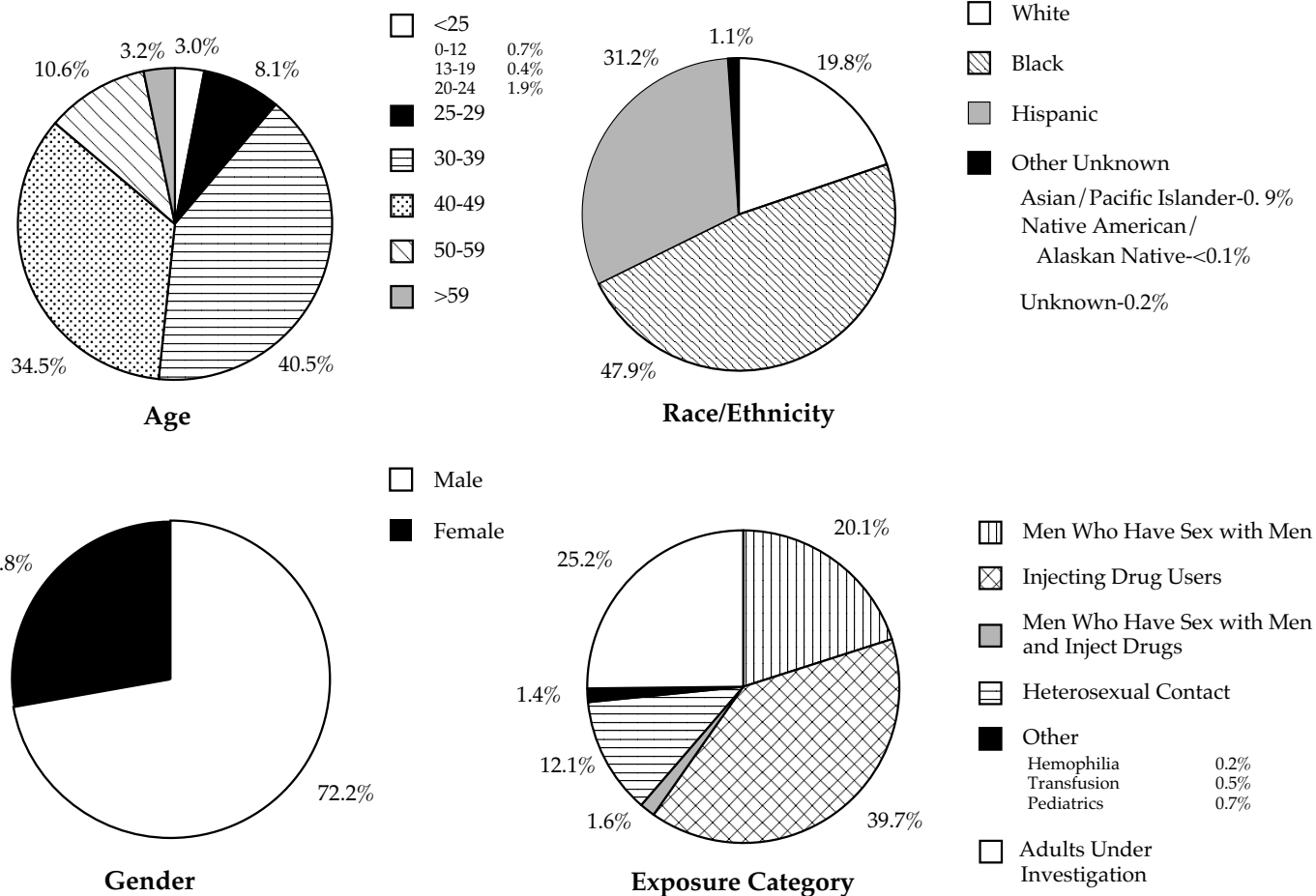


	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*	1994	1995*	1996*
White	0	0	1	6	12	34	42	80	85	97	149	171	235	215	186	118
Black	1	4	6	18	42	53	111	118	183	255	356	465	733	734	690	492
Hispanic	1	5	8	17	28	48	90	125	153	196	218	335	489	535	519	315
Asian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	3	5	7	8	12	6
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996w are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation .

Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



AIDS Cases Among Inmates in New York State Correctional Facilities

Cases categorized as state prison inmates have been incarcerated in one of the New York State Department of Corrections facilities. These cases are considered separately from general population data because if they are diagnosed with AIDS while incarcerated, their residence information reflects the location of the correctional facility, rather than their home prior to incarceration. Individuals incarcerated in city or county jails or federal

prisons at the time of diagnosis are included in the general population data.

AIDS is the leading cause of death among inmates of the New York State correctional system, which has reported almost 1,300 cases among inmates in the last four years (1993-1996). Of cases diagnosed in 1996, the majority (64%) were reported to have acquired HIV infection through injecting drug use.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1993 - 1996 Among State Prison Inmates by Race/Ethnicity*, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Age and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

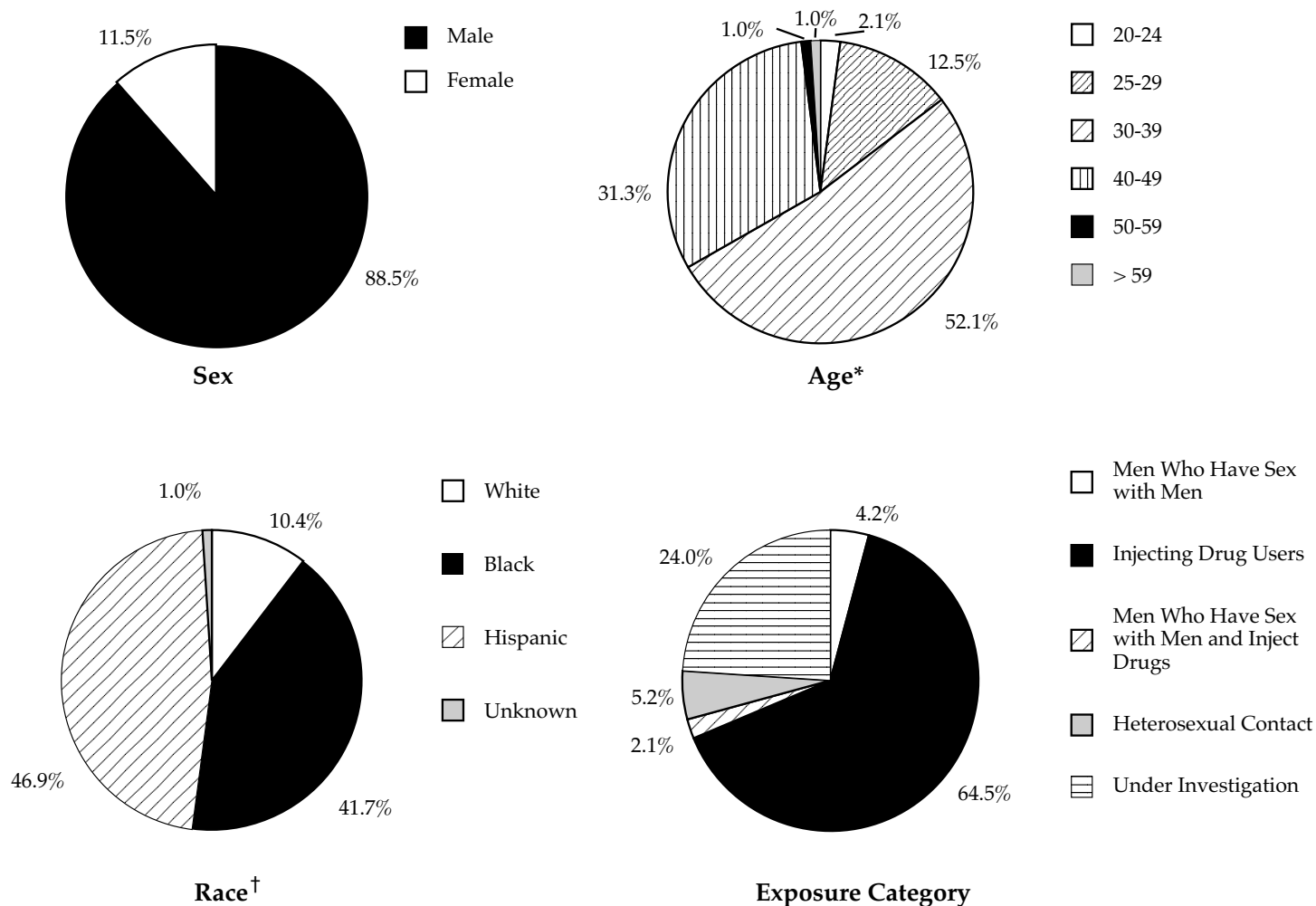
	White				Black				Hispanic			
	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]	1993 [†]	1994	1995 [†]	1996 [†]
Sex												
Male	36	39	31	7	181	171	131	35	195	177	127	42
Female	4	6	2	3	24	23	8	5	19	20	8	3
Age Group												
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	1	3	6	6	1
25-29	5	6	2	3	13	28	6	4	33	29	13	5
30-39	22	18	20	4	96	88	73	19	118	101	76	26
40-49	13	16	10	3	87	58	50	16	55	55	30	11
50-59	0	4	0	0	6	13	7	0	5	6	9	1
> 59	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Exposure Category												
Men Who Have Sex With Men	2	4	1	0	6	10	8	2	4	6	3	2
Injecting Drug Users	33	38	25	4	170	152	92	24	198	171	107	34
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	2	1	1	1	7	2	6	0	6	3	2	1
Blood Products	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	1	0	0	2	7	8	4	2	3	8	3	1
Undetermined	2	2	5	3	15	22	28	12	3	9	20	7
Total	40	45	33	10	205	194	139	40	214	197	135	45

* No AIDS cases were diagnosed among Native American/Alaskan Native state prison inmates during this period. One AIDS case was diagnosed among Asian/Pacific Islanders.

† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 Among State Prison Inmates

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



* No cases of AIDS were diagnosed among state prison inmates aged 13-19 during this period.

† No cases of AIDS were diagnosed in Asian/Pacific Islander or Native American/Alaskan Native state prison inmates during this period.

Mortality Due to AIDS

Vital status of cases is determined from updated case reports, information on HIV-related deaths in New York State (maintained by the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Production Systems in death certificate files), the National Death Index and from voluntary reporting on known New York State residents from other states (until 1996). Unless an individual is known to be deceased from these sources, that individual is *presumed alive*. Of the 112,742 cases confirmed in New York State through 1996, 75,279 cases are known to have died, a cumulative case fatality rate of 66.8 percent.

Using Vital Records data, New York City recently reported a 30 percent decrease in the number of deaths attributed to HIV / AIDS in 1996 compared to 1995,

the first decline since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic. A similar decline in AIDS deaths was noted statewide, and nationally, CDC reported a dramatic decline among white men and a small *increase* in deaths among women.

This overall reduction in AIDS deaths has been attributed in part to an expansion of treatment modalities, including more effective treatment of opportunistic infections, and improved access and expansion of related services. The decline in HIV / AIDS deaths may also reflect the use of AZT mono- and combination therapy and improved prophylaxis. It is unlikely, however, that sufficient numbers of individuals were using protease inhibitors prior to the end of 1996 to attribute the entire decline to these new drugs.

Mortality Among AIDS Cases by Half Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997

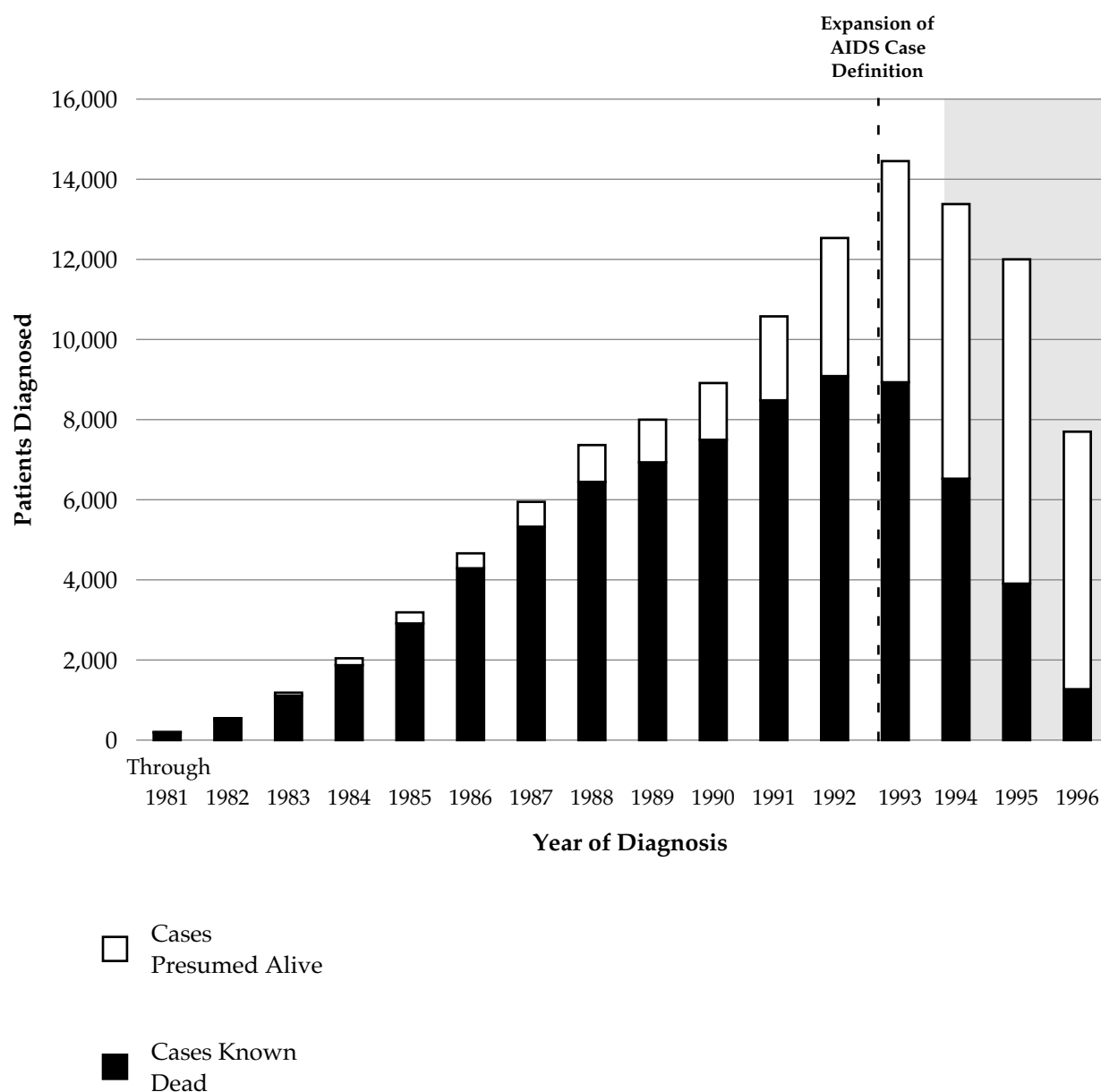
Diagnosis	Number of Cases	Number of Known Deaths through 5/97*	Case Fatality Rate (%)
Before 1980	16	13	81.3
1980	34	30	88.2
1981	155	144	92.9
1982	548	506	92.3
1983	1,185	1,110	93.7
1984	2,043	1,870	91.5
1985	3,189	2,912	91.3
1986	4,662	4,289	92.0
1987	5,947	5,327	89.6
1988	7,365	6,445	87.5
1989	7,999	6,934	86.7
1990	8,914	7,497	84.1
1991	10,581	8,482	80.2
1992	12,536	9,086	72.5
1993 [†]	14,456	8,932	61.8
1994	13,387	6,525	48.7
1995 [†]	12,020	3,906	32.5
1996 [†]	7,705	1,271	16.5
Total	112,742	75,279	66.8

* Death information is obtained from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Production Systems, the National Death Index and voluntary reporting of deaths of known New York State residents by other states.

† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Mortality Among AIDS Patients by Year of Diagnosis

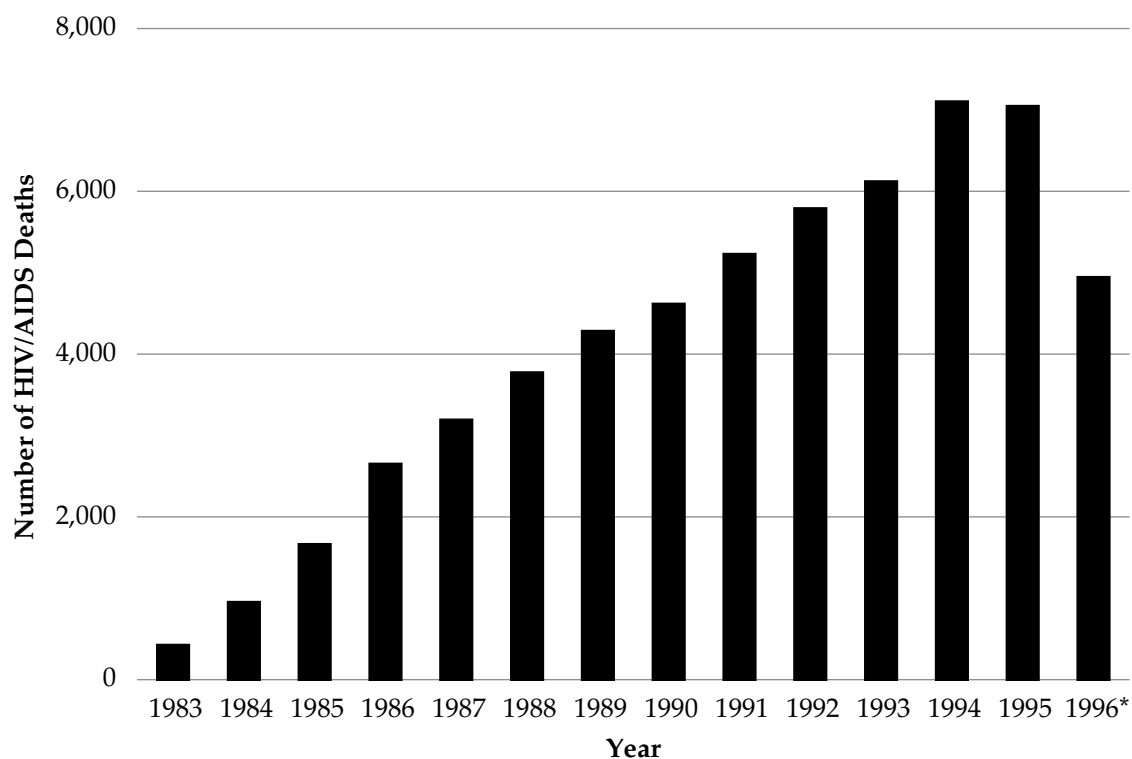
New York State, Cases Confirmed through May 1997



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 58). Data for 1995 and 1996 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Deaths from HIV / AIDS

New York City, 1983 - 1996



* Data for 1996 are provisional.

Source: New York City Department of Health. Data are for deaths attributable to HIV / AIDS, as reported on death certificates of individuals dying in New York City.

Ranking of AIDS Among the Five Leading Causes of Death by Population Group and Age*

New York State, 1995

	Age						
	<1	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59
New York City Males							
Total	4	1	5	2	1	1	3
White	4 ⁺	1	5	1	1	1	3
Black	4	1	5	2	1	1	3
Hispanic	5 ⁺	1	—	2	1	1	1
New York City Females							
Total	—	1	4 ⁺	1	1	1	3
White	—	1	5	1	1	2	3
Black	—	1	4 ⁺	1	1	1	3
Hispanic	—	1	—	1	1	1	3
Rest of State Males							
Total	—	—	—	4 ⁺	1	3	—
White	—	—	—	4	1	3	—
Black	—	3	—	3	1	1	3
Hispanic	—	4 ⁺	—	3	1	1	4 ⁺
Rest of State Females							
Total	—	—	—	3	2	3	—
White	—	—	—	3	3	5	—
Black	—	2 ⁺	4 ⁺	1	1	2	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	1	1	2	—

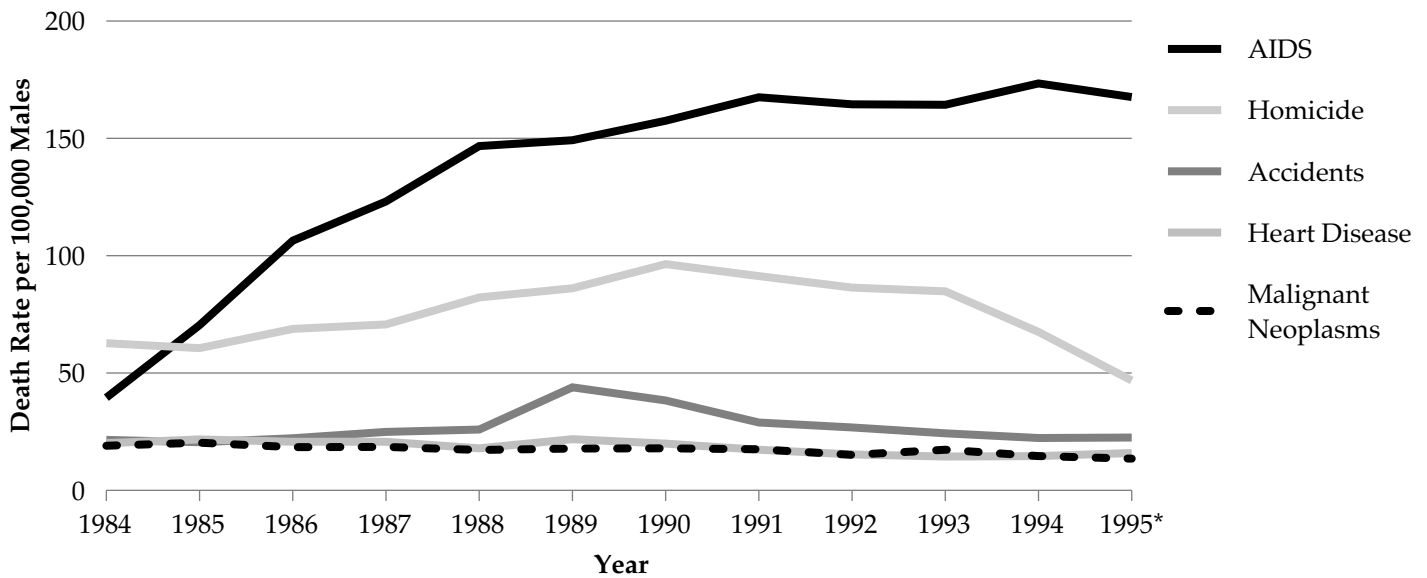
* Data are provisional

† Tie with another cause of death.

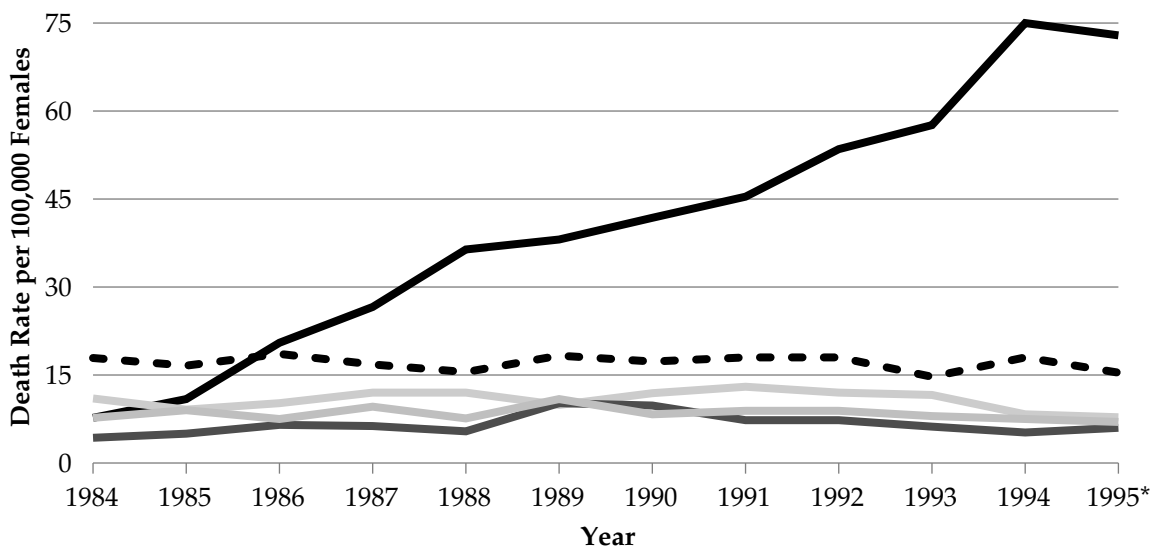
AIDS as a Leading Cause of Death for New York City Men and Women Ages 20 - 39

New York City, 1984 - 1995 *

New York City Males - Ages 20 - 39



New York City Females - Ages 20 - 39



* Data for 1995 are provisional.

HEALTH SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES FOR HIV/AIDS IN NEW YORK STATE

HIV Uninsured Care Programs

The HIV Uninsured Care programs — ADAP, ADAP Plus (ambulatory care) and the HIV Home Care Program — play a vital role in New York State's health care system for people living with HIV/AIDS. Funded through a unique partnership between the New York State Department of Health and the New York City, lower Hudson, Long Island and Dutchess County regions, with federal Ryan White Care Act funds as well as state funds, these programs assure access to drugs and medical care for uninsured and underinsured state residents with HIV/AIDS. The programs serve individuals who are ineligible for Medicaid and lack adequate private insurance.

Combination therapy, the simultaneous use of three antiretroviral drugs including one protease inhibitor, rapidly emerged as the new standard of HIV/AIDS care during 1996. In late 1995, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the first of a new class of antiretroviral drugs, protease inhibitors, as well as the first nucleoside analog specifically indicated for use in combination with other antiretrovirals. In March 1996, two additional protease inhibitors received FDA approval. Throughout the year, reports from clinical trials, conferences and the anecdotal experi-

ences of numerous physicians and patients indicated that combination antiretroviral therapy could reduce HIV viral load to undetectable levels and dramatically improve the clinical status of a person infected with HIV.

An expansion of drugs and services was phased in with \$9 million in supplemental federal funds and \$8 million in new state funding from New York's Health Care Reform Act of 1996. Protease inhibitors were added to the ADAP formulary in July 1996; the ADAP formulary was expanded to include three new drugs in September and ADAP Plus services were expanded to include viral load testing; and in December the maximum lifetime limit on the amount of home care reimbursement for any individual was increased.

• Enrollment

Uninsured care programs enrolled 5,225 new participants in 1996, for a total enrollment of 17,081. Most participants are enrolled in more than one component of the programs. ADAP enrollment provides a reliable measure of overall program enrollment trends and generally reflects the changing demographics of the AIDS epidemic. New enrollees began to increase following ADAP's coverage of protease inhibitors.

• Utilization

Utilization of drugs and services changed dramatically between 1995 and 1996 in ADAP and HIV Home Care, most likely due to the rapid evolution of combination antiretroviral therapy as the standard of HIV care. Utilization is best viewed longitudinally by the number of monthly users of drugs or services. Users are defined as participants, for whom the programs have reimbursed a claim from a provider for a drug or service.

ADAP drug utilization by category shows clear and strong trends. Users of any drug declined sharply following a temporary formulary reduction last year. This was likely the result of both the lack of availability of general medications such as antibiotics, analgesics and psychotropics, and the need for some participants to transition to Medicaid to access these and other drugs. The utilization of nucleoside analogs and their use in a combination of two or more, increased gradually throughout 1995. A steep growth curve in both nucleoside analogs and combination therapy followed the FDA approval of a nucleoside analog for use in combination therapy in November 1995. The number of monthly users of medications for opportunistic infections was stable throughout 1995 and then declined in the

first half of 1996. The number rose slightly in the second half following formulary expansion. The number of monthly users of protease inhibitors began at a relatively high level following their coverage in July 1996. The high initial use of protease inhibitors can be attributed to the International AIDS Conference in July that generated considerable media and clinical excitement. Also, many participants initially accessed these drugs through manufacturer's patient assistance programs and then transitioned to ADAP coverage.

Protease inhibitor utilization has grown rapidly. The utilization trends of the categories of combination use, nucleoside analogs and any drugs closely parallel protease inhibitor use. Coverage of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI) began following FDA approval in September 1996. As an alternative antiretroviral drug used in combination therapy, the utilization of NNRTIs has been relatively low. By December 1996, 74 percent of ADAP's monthly users were receiving combination antiretroviral therapy paid for by ADAP. This is likely an undercount of actual combination use since participants may also access drugs through other sources such as clinical trials, Medicaid spenddown, private insurance or manufacturer's

patient assistance and compassionate use programs.

Total ADAP drug expenditures increased by more than \$8.2 million (27.8%) from 1995 to 1996. Antiretroviral drugs accounted for 68 percent of the ADAP costs in 1996, compared to only 27 percent in 1995. The cost of the grouping of opportunistic infection medications declined by 14 percent from 1995 to 1996. This trend may indicate a general improvement in the clinical status of ADAP participants between the two years.

The monthly users of ADAP Plus remained fairly consistent over the two-year period, with an increase of only 2.5 percent from 1995 to 1996. The most significant difference in ADAP Plus expenditures between 1995 and 1996 was in the reimbursement for vitamins and nutritional supplements, which resulted from their coverage for only one month in 1996 vs. full year coverage in 1995. The elimination from ADAP Plus coverage for most of 1996 lowered the total expenditures and caused the average cost per unit/visit to increase.

Home care utilization and enrollment changed drastically from 1995 to 1996. The number of monthly users declined rapidly in the first half of 1996 and then leveled. Utilization decreased by

69 percent from a monthly average of 293 participants during 1995 to an average of 90 during the second half of 1996. There was a 51 percent decrease in new enrollees in Home Care, from 1,034 in 1995 to 506 in 1996. There was also a 31 percent reduction in the average number of visits per person and a 46 percent reduction in the average cost per person. The average length of care declined by only 8 percent. Total Home Care expenditures decreased by more than \$6.5 million (72%) from 1995 to 1996.

The changes in Home Care are primarily the result of two factors: the improved clinical status of AIDS patients resulting from combination antiretroviral therapy, and the implementation of a lifetime cap on reimbursement for Home Care services. The impact of improved clinical status would be evidenced through the reduction in new enrollees, as well as in lower levels of service utilization. The reimbursement cap was designed to encourage timely transition to Medicaid for individuals who could meet Medicaid eligibility criteria as well as to encourage a lower level use of Home Care services. The effects of the reimbursement cap would tend to be seen in a reduction in the average length of care and in the level of service.

- *Expenditures*

Antiretroviral drug costs have increased sharply, especially since December 1995, as combination therapy rapidly emerged as the standard of care. From December 1995 to December 1996, ADAP's monthly antiretroviral costs increased by 278 percent.

Quarterly expenditures by each of the three program components

show a steady increase from 1993 through 1995. There was a major decrease in expenditures in the first two quarters of 1996 following service coverage reductions and a decline in the demand for Home Care services. Expenditures increased sharply in each of the last two quarters of 1996, primarily as a result of ADAP formulary expansion and the dramatic increase in monthly antiretroviral utilization.

HIV Uninsured Care Programs

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), ADAP Plus, HIV Home Care

Enrollment and Demographics

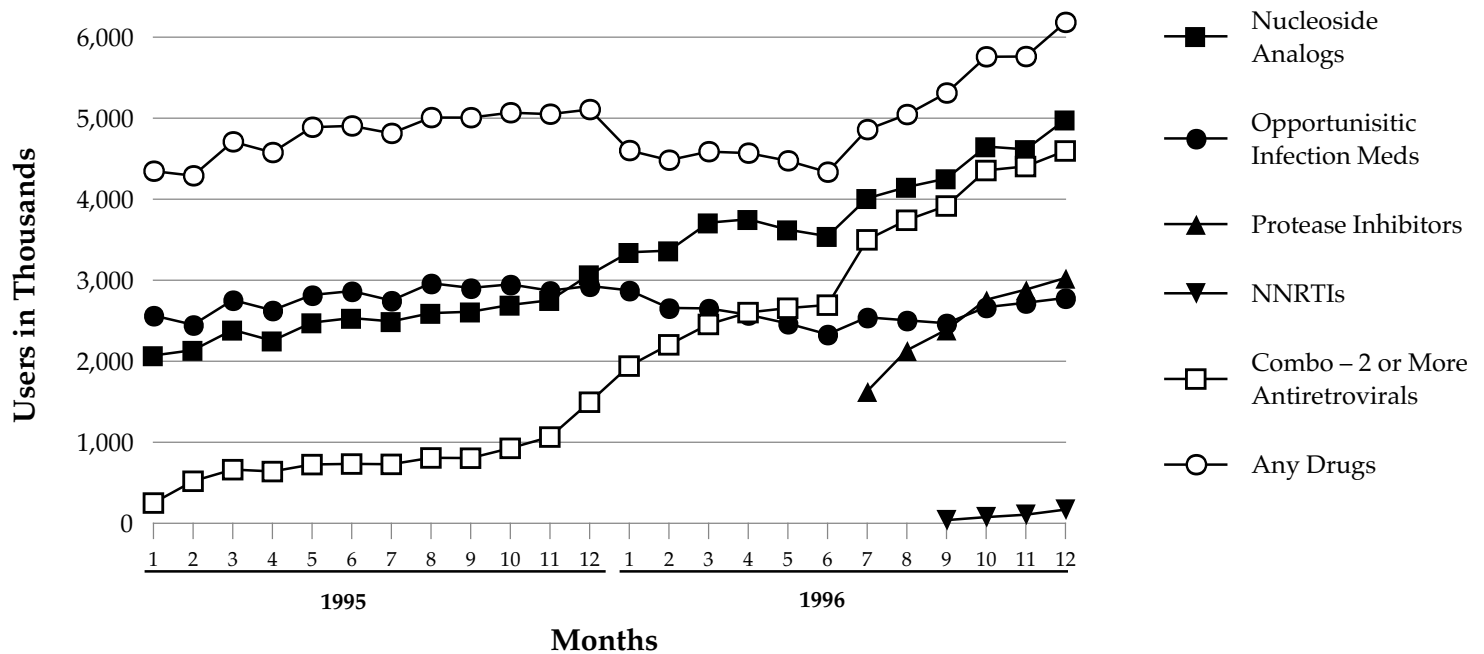
New York State, 1996

	ADAP		ADAP Plus		HIV Home Care	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Enrollment	15,847	100.0	15,976	100.0	924	100.0
Uninsured	3,779	23.8	3,277	20.5	106	11.5
Medicaid Interim	10,777	68.0	11,095	69.4	653	70.7
Insured – Partial	1,291	8.1	1,604	10.0	165	17.9
Current Active	10,447	65.9	10,046	62.9	137	14.8
Terminated	5,400	34.1	5,930	37.1	787	85.2
Gender						
Male	12,483	78.8	12,588	78.8	692	74.9
Female	3,364	21.2	3,388	21.2	232	25.1
Age						
< 13	114	0.7	111	0.7	8	0.9
13-19	59	0.4	57	0.4	4	0.4
20-29	1,641	10.4	1,629	10.2	38	4.1
30-39	6,885	43.4	6,901	43.2	310	33.5
40-49	5,230	33.0	5,311	33.2	357	38.6
> 49	1,918	12.1	1,967	12.3	207	22.4
Race/Ethnicity						
White	5,449	34.4	5,397	33.8	315	34.1
Black	5,174	32.6	5,286	33.1	344	37.2
Hispanic	4,675	29.5	4,742	29.7	222	24.0
Asian	169	1.1	164	1.0	21	2.3
Native American	40	0.3	40	0.3	1	0.1
Unknown	340	2.1	347	2.2	21	2.3
Household Size						
1	13,201	83.3	13,326	83.4	698	75.5
2	1,255	7.9	1,234	7.7	98	10.6
3+	1,391	8.8	1,416	8.9	128	13.9
Income						
< \$10,000	8,822	55.7	9,159	57.3	435	47.1
10,000-19,999	3,879	24.5	3,884	24.3	258	27.9
20,000-29,999	1,890	11.9	1,821	11.4	110	11.9
30,000-39,999	883	5.6	777	4.9	75	8.1
40,000-49,999	272	1.7	241	1.5	29	3.1
50,000+	101	0.6	94	0.6	17	1.8
Clinical Status						
CDC AIDS	7,901	49.9	8,184	51.2	892	96.5
HIV Symptomatic	2,567	16.2	2,511	15.7	13	1.4
Asymptomatic	4,245	26.8	4,155	26.0	16	1.7
Unknown	1,132	7.1	1,126	7.0	3	0.3
Geographic Region						
Central	335	2.1	359	2.2	6	0.6
Long Island	1,152	7.3	1,188	7.4	78	8.4
Mid-Hudson	436	2.8	438	2.7	16	1.7
Lower Hudson	620	3.9	634	4.0	39	4.2
Northeastern	551	3.5	552	3.5	25	2.7
New York City	11,531	72.8	11,611	72.7	715	77.4
Rochester	631	4.0	598	3.7	25	2.7
Southern Tier	80	0.5	81	0.5	3	0.3
Western	511	3.2	515	3.2	17	1.8

ADAP Drug Utilization by Category

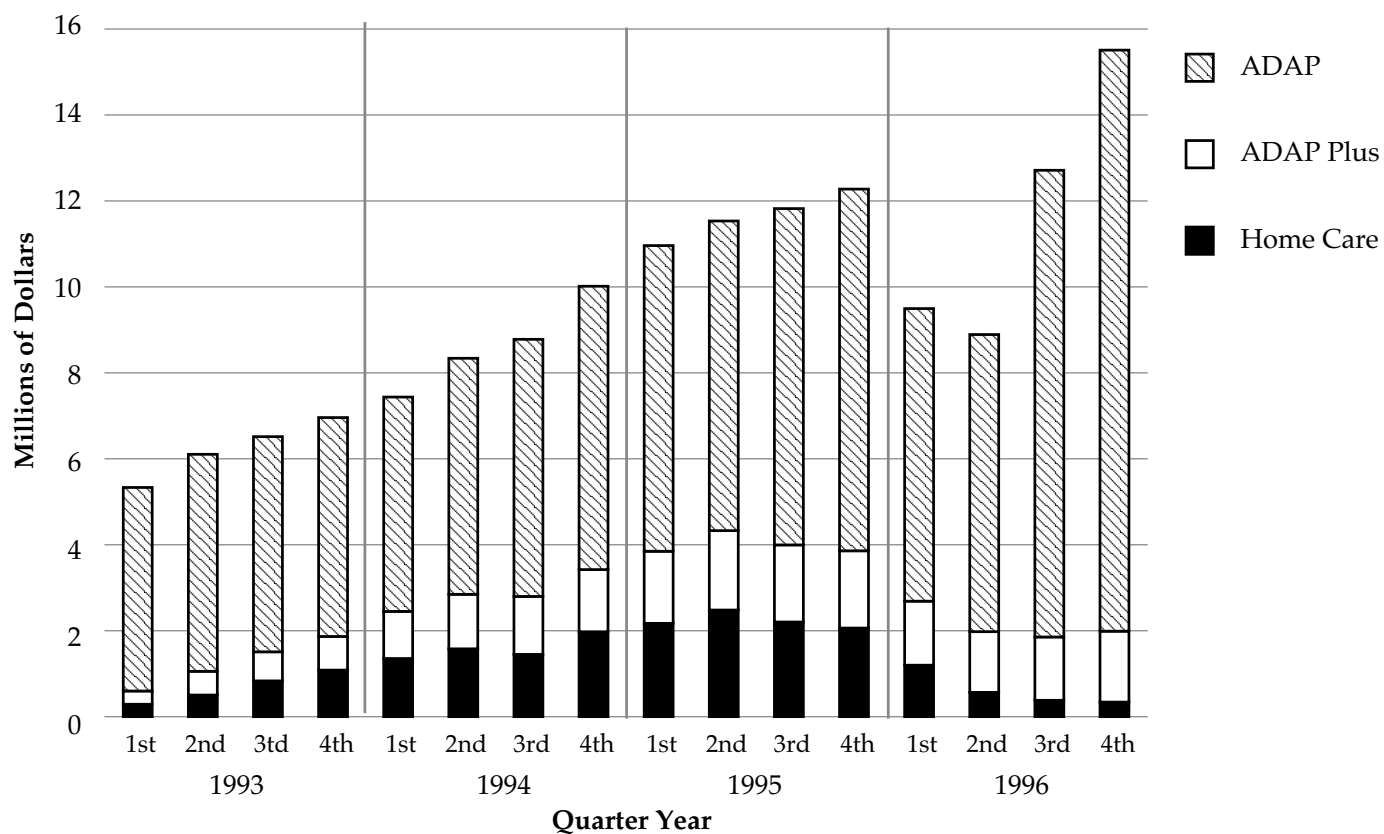
Users by Month

New York State, January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1996



HIV Uninsured Care Programs

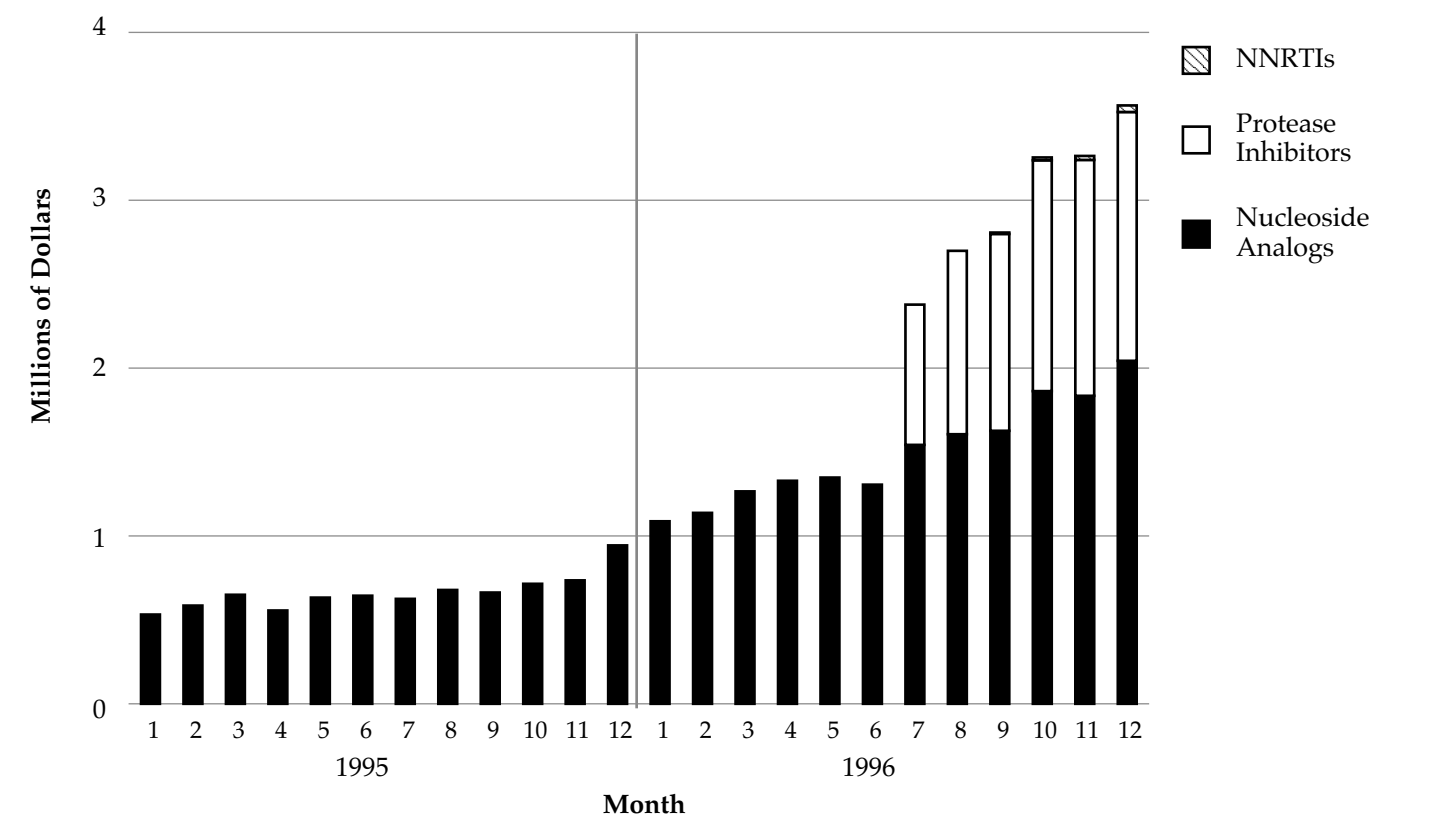
New York State, Expenditures by Quarter



* Drug/Service reductions were implemented on January 1, 1996, due to inadequate funding. Protease inhibitors were added on July 1, 1996. Drug/Service restorations occurred on September 1, 1996, and December 12, 1996.

Anti-Retroviral Therapy

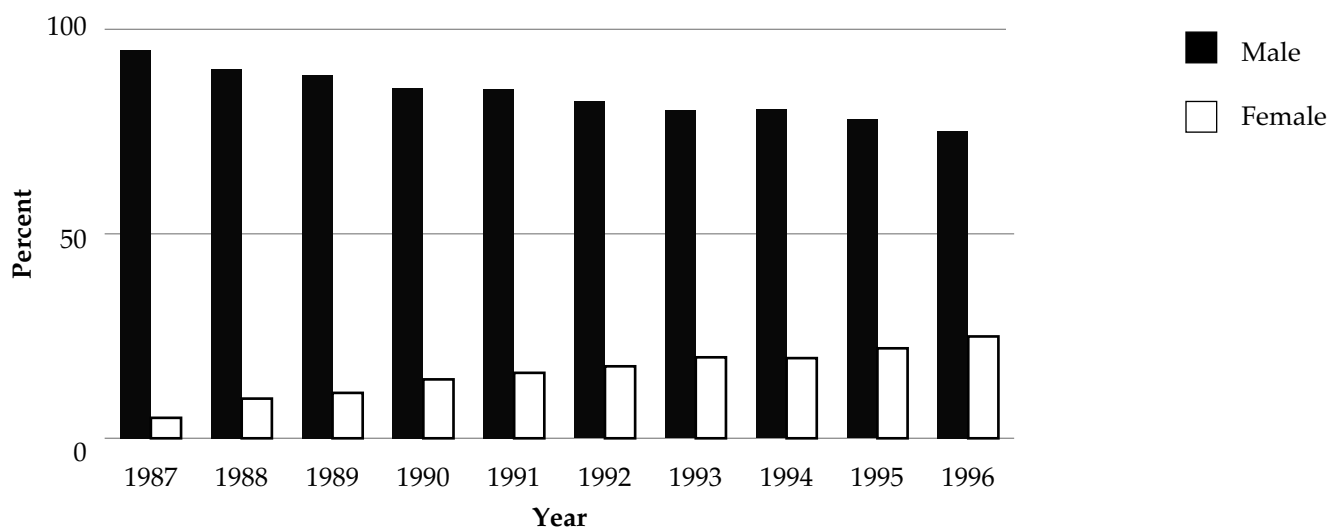
New York State ADAP, Monthly Cost



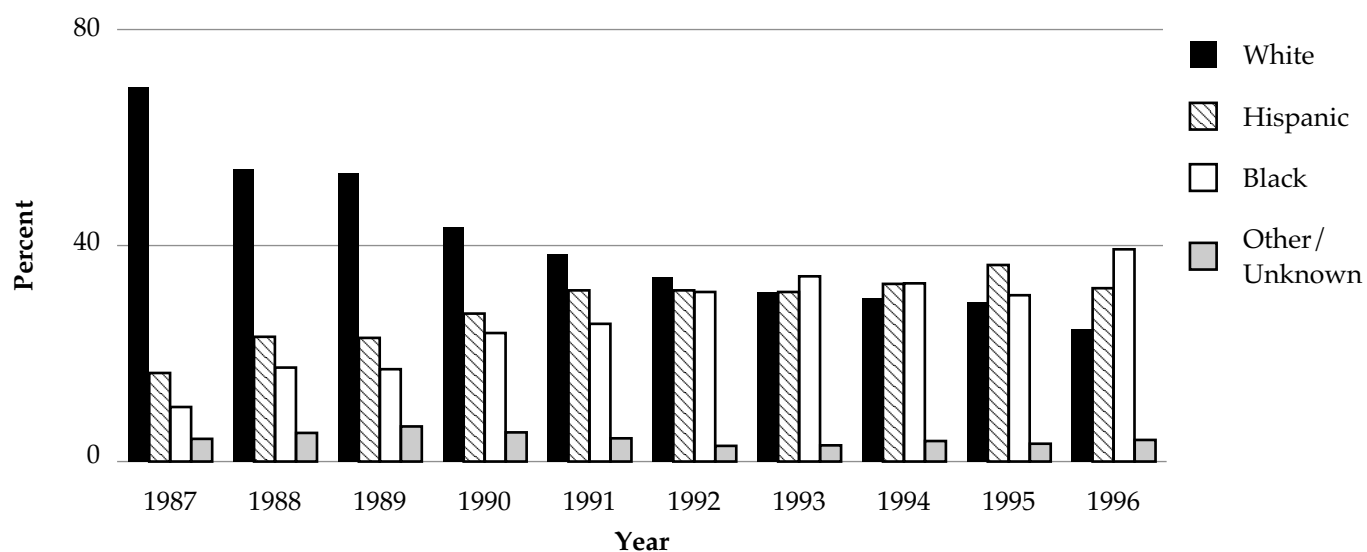
ADAP by Gender and Race/Ethnicity Percentage by Year of Enrollment

New York State, October 1987 - December 1996

Gender Percentage by Enrollment



Race/Ethnicity Percentage by Enrollment



AIDS Drug Assistance Program Summary Expenditures

New York State Residents, January - December 1996

Drug Class	Claims	Expenditures	Individuals
Nucleoside Analogs	87,624	\$18,385,878	9,109
Protease Inhibitors *	16,210	\$7,446,158	4,625
NNRTI †	417	\$90,000	236
PCP Treatment/Prophylaxis	31,404	\$1,378,443	6,624
Anti-neoplastics	1,322	\$212,155	536
Herpes Treatment	15,538	\$2,458,909	3,427
CMV Disease	1,853	\$1,577,380	349
Fungal Infections	19,251	\$3,293,245	5,181
Cryptosporidiosis	333	\$99,897	120
Microsporidiosis ‡	2	\$169	1
MAC Infections	15,959	\$2,162,958	3,536
Toxoplasmosis	3,793	\$450,725	1,335
Antibiotics †	1,823	\$102,142	1,278
Analgesics †	1,811	\$60,486	951
Psychotropics †	3,830	\$153,768	1,427
Wasting Syndrome †,‡	634	\$111,559	375
Bacterial Infections - Pediatrics	48	\$18,641	8
Condyloma ‡	17	\$926	14
Vaccines ‡	1	\$58	1
Dental ‡	4	\$48	4
Anti-diarrheals †	385	\$10,309	234
Anti-convulsants †	204	\$4,268	41
Hematology §	33	\$35,675	23
Total	202,496	\$38,053,797	10,609

	Users	Claims	Expenditures	Average Cost/Claim	Annual Cost/Person	Annual Claims/Person
1995	10,686	187,605	\$29,773,930	\$158.71	\$2,786.26	17.56
1996	10,609	202,496	\$38,053,797	\$187.92	\$3,586.94	19.09

* Added to formulary 7/1/96

† Added to formulary 9/1/96

‡ Added to formulary 12/1/96

§ Added to formulary 12/1/96 - prior ADAP authorization required.

ADAP Plus Summary Expenditures

New York State Residents, January - December 1996

Service Delivery by Type of Service

	Visits/Units	Expenditures	Individuals
Comprehensive HIV Evaluation	1,056	\$454,901	1,040
HIV Disease Monitoring	3,602	\$766,626	1,771
Follow-up Intermediate	1,857	\$516,763	926
Follow-up Routine	7,562	\$900,351	2,099
Drug Immunotherapy	654	\$87,023	218
Infusion - Blood	21	\$7,078	10
Clinic Visits	18,888	\$1,817,631	3,913
Product of Ambulatory Care (PAC)	1,710	\$221,664	386
Physician Visit	3,312	\$176,075	626
Ambulatory Surgery	177	\$94,170	137
Dental	5,060	\$578,052	1,313
Mental Health	1,459	\$147,305	469
Nutrition	6	\$300	6
Directly Observed Therapy - TB	0	\$0	0
Total Visits	45,364	\$5,767,939	
Lab & Ancillary	9,308	\$294,083	1,816
Vitamins & Supplements (Units)*	1,205	\$25,106	706
Total Units	10,513	\$319,189	
Total All ADAP Plus services	55,877	\$6,087,128	6,819

	Users	Visits	Expenditures	Average Cost/Visit	Annual Cost/Person	Annual Visits/ Person
1995	6,524	88,557	\$6,769,718	\$76.44	\$1,037.66	13.57
1996	6,819	55,877	\$6,087,128	\$108.94	\$892.67	8.19

* Note: Vitamins and supplements were a covered service for one month during the year.

Home Care Summary Expenditures

New York State Residents, January - December 1996

Service Delivery by Type of Service

	Visits/Days	Expenditures	Individuals
Home Health Aide	15,255	\$1,746,408	383
Home Health Aide - Difficult to Serve	61	\$19,632	1
Personal Care Aide	3,375	\$371,128	81
Homemaker Services	103	\$14,372	4
Skilled Nursing Visit	3,133	\$295,398	439
Total Visits	21,927	\$2,446,938	
Durable Medical Equipment	1,534	\$67,121	170
Total Units	1,534	\$67,121	
Total All Home Care Services	23,461	\$2,514,059	539

	Users	Visits/Units	Expenditures	Average Cost/Visit	Annual Cost/Person	Annual Visits/Person
1995	1,047	66,114	\$9,027,942	\$136.55	\$8,622.68	63.15
1996	539	23,461	\$2,514,059	\$107.16	\$4,664.30	43.53

Average Expenditures per Person /Year

	1995	1996
Home Health Aide	\$8,777.98	\$4,559.81
Home Health Aide - Difficult to Serve	\$7,198.34	\$19,632.24
Personal Care Aide	\$6,166.36	\$4,581.83
Homemaker Services	\$7,172.83	\$3,593.12
Skilled Nursing Visit	\$1,310.20	\$672.89
Durable Medical Equipment	\$518.00	\$394.83
Average Days of Care	58.90	54.30

Use of Hospitals for HIV / AIDS Care

Data presented in this publication are used by both government and the health care industry to plan and expand health care services to meet the needs of HIV-infected people. Creating access to care for infected New York residents is complicated by the fact that many of them are poor, with no health insurance or routine contact with the health care system.

Hospital utilization for HIV / AIDS care grew steadily through the mid-1990s. As improved treatments emerge for HIV infection, those who are infected require a broader spectrum of health care services. To meet this growing need, the state has developed special reimbursement rates to stimulate expansion of HIV-related primary care services, home care, adult day care, residential health care beds and supportive housing.

Hospital Use

The annual number of HIV / AIDS-related hospitalizations in New York State grew from 41,800 in 1990 to approximately 65,800 in 1995 and appears to have dropped to about 62,000 in 1996. Hospitalization data reported to the statewide discharge data system (SPARCS) show an average daily census of about 1,900 in 1996, which amounted to 4 percent of the statewide average daily census. In 1996, the HIV / AIDS average daily census comprised 7 percent of total hospitalized patients in New

York City and 1 percent in the rest of the state. (SPARCS data for 1996 were approximately 96 percent complete at the time this information was compiled.)

Approximately 82 percent of HIV / AIDS hospital discharges in 1996 were in New York City. Manhattan had the largest proportion of the five boroughs, accounting for 36 percent of the statewide total and 44 percent of the city total.

HIV / AIDS hospital lengths of stay have been dropping steadily. The average stay was 18.9 days in 1990 and 11.6 days in 1996. In 1990, 50 percent of stays were 10 days or less, and in 1996, 68 percent.

In 1996, children (up to age 12) made up 3 percent of HIV / AIDS hospital admissions. There have been about 2,000 pediatric admissions per year since 1990. In 1996, children under one year of age represented 18 percent of the pediatric total, 37 percent were one to four years old, and children aged five to 12 years comprised 45 percent of all pediatric hospitalizations. The average length of stay of the entire pediatric group was 9.7 days, but children under one year of age had an average length of stay of 15 days.

Most hospitalized HIV / AIDS patients (68%) were discharged home in 1996; the fraction discharged home with home health

services is still small – less than one-tenth of all home discharges – but grew from 3 to 5 percent of all discharges between 1990 and 1996. The percentage of patients who die in the hospital has been declining for several years. In 1990, 13 percent of patients admitted died in the hospital; by 1996, the proportion fell to 7 percent. The number leaving against medical advice peaked at 14 percent in 1993, but declined to 11 percent in 1996. Discharges to nursing homes have grown steadily in response to the state's planned expansion of nursing home care for HIV / AIDS patients; in 1996, 3 percent of discharges were to long term care facilities.

The voluntary hospitals had about 73 percent of HIV / AIDS admissions in 1996, while public hospitals accounted for 26 percent of the total. These proportions have not changed in several years. Average length of stay in public hospitals (14.7 days) is greater than in the voluntary hospitals (10.6 days), and the public hospitals account for one-third of all HIV / AIDS hospital days. AIDS patients make up a greater proportion of the overall patient load in public hospitals than they do in voluntary hospitals. In 1996, 8 percent of all patient days in public hospitals were for HIV / AIDS patients. In contrast, only 3 percent of total patient days in the voluntary hospitals were for HIV / AIDS patients. In New York City

Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) hospitals, 10 percent of patient days were attributable to HIV / AIDS.

Hospitals designated as AIDS Centers are providing care to a large proportion of HIV / AIDS patients. In 1996, about 48 percent of HIV / AIDS discharges were from AIDS Centers. About 7 percent of total 1996 hospital days in the AIDS Centers were for HIV / AIDS patients, compared with 2 percent in hospitals that were neither designated centers nor New York City HHC hospitals. The average length of stay for AIDS patients in AIDS Centers was 11.3 days compared to 15.8 in New York City public hospitals and 9.8 days in other hospitals.

The number of patients hospitalized with both HIV and TB grew from about 4,250 in 1990 to a peak of 6,200 in 1992 and declined steadily to 3,200 in 1996. TB was a primary or secondary diagnosis in about 4 percent of all 1996 HIV / AIDS hospitalizations.

Medicaid remains the most common primary expected payor for HIV / AIDS patients, rising from 60 percent in 1990 to 66 percent in 1996. The increase in the proportion of Medicaid patients probably reflects the growing number of HIV-infected injecting drug users, their sexual partners and offspring. Blue Cross and commercial payors accounted for a declining proportion of cases, dropping from 23 to 8 percent during the period 1990-1996.

HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges, Days and Length of Stay by Year

New York State, 1990 - 1996 *

Number of Discharges

	Length of Stay in Days							Total Discharges	Total Days	Average Length of Stay
	1-4	5-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-100	>100			
1990	8,990	12,142	9,408	4,761	2,187	3,487	822	41,797	789,510	18.9
1991	11,369	16,134	11,222	5,447	2,508	3,800	842	51,322	905,468	17.6
1992	13,319	19,046	12,481	5,819	2,730	4,117	778	58,291	968,484	16.6
1993	14,421	20,994	13,306	5,919	2,673	4,040	800	62,153	1,003,607	16.1
1994	15,522	22,365	13,574	5,980	2,660	3,645	633	64,379	968,389	15.0
1995	17,841	23,774	13,384	5,312	2,324	2,786	388	65,809	856,256	13.0
1996*	17,967	22,038	10,751	4,175	1,638	1,916	268	58,753	683,980	11.6

Percent of Discharges

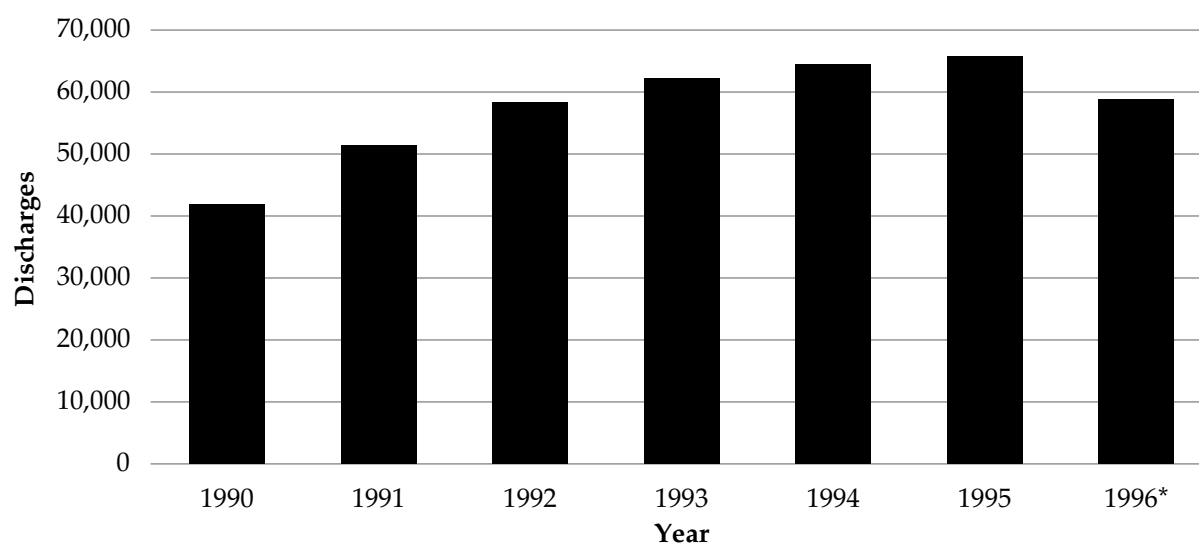
	Length of Stay in Days							Total
	1-4	5-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-100	>100	
1990	21.5	29.0	22.5	11.4	5.2	8.3	2.0	100
1991	22.2	31.4	21.9	10.6	4.9	7.4	1.6	100
1992	22.8	32.7	21.4	10.0	4.7	7.1	1.3	100
1993	23.2	33.8	21.4	9.5	4.3	6.5	1.3	100
1994	24.1	34.7	21.1	9.3	4.1	5.7	1.0	100
1995	27.1	36.1	20.3	8.1	3.5	4.2	0.6	100
1996*	30.6	37.5	18.3	7.1	2.8	3.3	0.5	100

* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

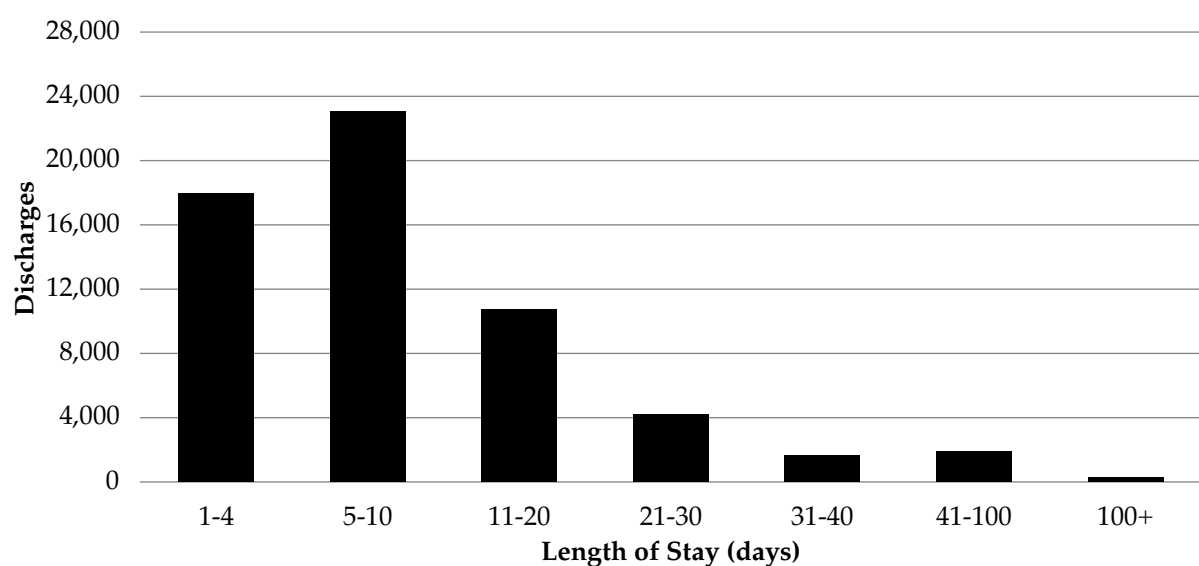
HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay

New York State, 1996*

Hospital Discharges by Year



Patient Length of Stay



* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

HIV / AIDS Average Daily Inpatient Census

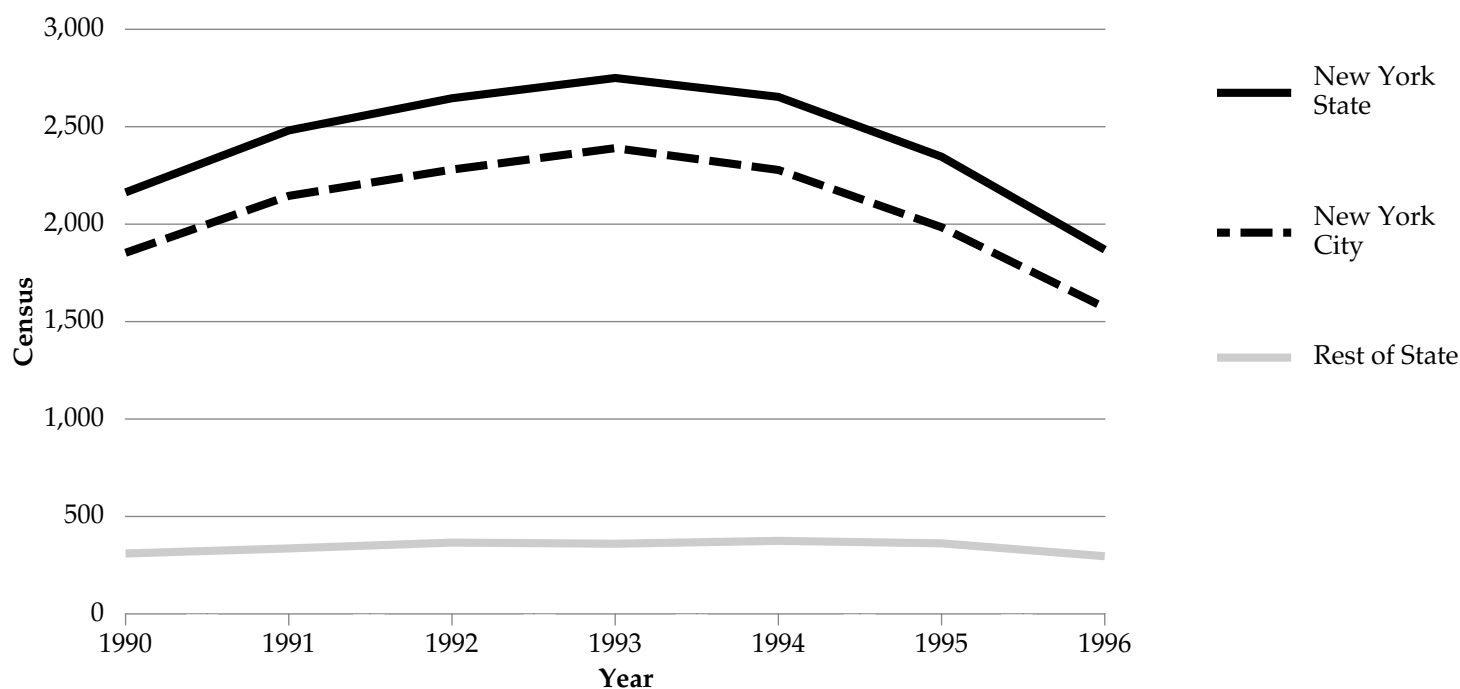
New York State, 1990 - 1996 *

Location/Year	HIV/AIDS Average Daily Census	Total Average Daily Census	HIV/AIDS Percent of Total Census	HIV/AIDS Days
New York City				
1990	1,853	30,154	6.1	676,298
1991	2,145	30,690	7.0	782,813
1992	2,280	30,272	7.5	834,511
1993	2,390	29,593	8.1	872,340
1994	2,278	27,580	8.3	831,338
1995	1,984	25,318	7.8	724,234
1996*	1,572	22,733	6.9	575,497
Rest of State				
1990	310	30,276	1.0	113,212
1991	336	30,336	1.1	122,655
1992	366	29,867	1.2	133,973
1993	360	29,057	1.2	131,267
1994	375	27,033	1.4	137,051
1995	362	26,107	1.4	132,022
1996*	296	23,492	1.3	108,483
Total New York State				
1990	2,163	60,430	3.6	789,510
1991	2,481	61,026	4.1	905,468
1992	2,646	60,139	4.4	968,484
1993	2,750	58,650	4.7	1,003,607
1994	2,653	54,612	4.9	968,389
1995	2,346	51,424	4.6	856,256
1996*	1,869	46,225	4.0	683,980

* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

HIV / AIDS Average Daily Inpatient Census

New York State, 1990 - 1996*



* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

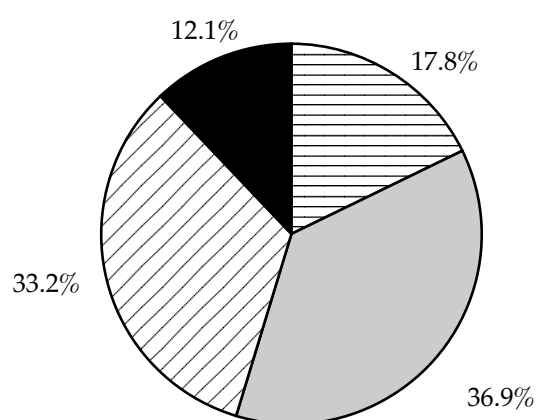
Pediatric HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges, Days and Length of Stay by Year and Region

New York State, 1990 - 1996*

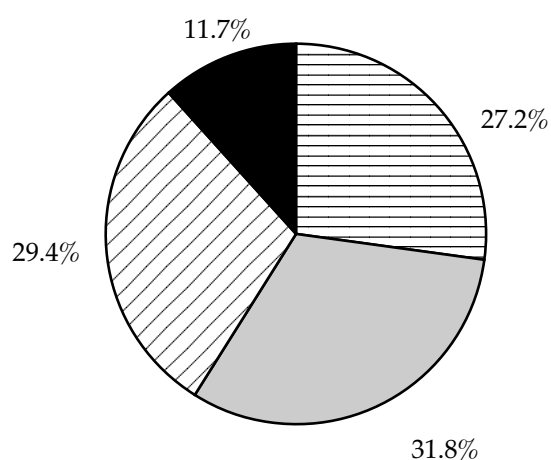
Age (years)		Discharges			Days			Average Length of Stay		
		NYC	Rest of State	NYS	NYC	Rest of State	NYS	NYC	Rest of State	NYS
1990	< 1	504	69	573	10,148	2,067	12,215	20.1	30.0	21.3
	1- 4	716	106	822	7,448	876	8,324	10.4	8.3	10.1
	5- 9	391	69	460	3,229	521	3,750	8.3	7.6	8.2
	10-12	76	18	94	809	77	886	10.6	4.3	9.4
	Total	1,687	262	1,949	21,634	3,541	25,175	12.8	13.5	12.9
1991	< 1	473	66	539	7,898	1,290	9,188	16.7	19.5	17.0
	1- 4	677	158	835	6,302	1,433	7,735	9.3	9.1	9.3
	5- 9	385	58	443	3,869	510	4,379	10.0	8.8	9.9
	10-12	61	17	78	753	98	851	12.3	5.8	10.9
	Total	1,596	299	1,895	18,822	3,331	22,153	11.8	11.1	11.7
1992	< 1	420	88	508	7,171	1,578	8,749	17.1	17.9	17.2
	1- 4	801	159	960	6,189	1,757	7,946	7.7	11.1	8.3
	5- 9	407	82	489	4,294	987	5,281	10.6	12.0	10.8
	10-12	78	23	101	606	144	750	7.8	6.3	7.4
	Total	1,706	352	2,058	18,260	4,466	22,726	10.7	12.7	11.0
1993	< 1	371	59	430	7,150	869	8,019	19.3	14.7	18.6
	1- 4	748	147	895	6,660	1,208	7,868	8.9	8.2	8.8
	5- 9	442	122	564	3,267	1,449	4,716	7.4	11.9	8.4
	10-12	104	42	146	1,104	443	1,547	10.6	10.5	10.6
	Total	1,665	370	2,035	18,181	3,969	22,150	10.9	10.7	10.9
1994	< 1	326	50	376	5,223	802	6,025	16.0	16.0	16.0
	1- 4	748	119	867	6,770	1,373	8,143	9.1	11.5	9.4
	5- 9	442	119	561	4,109	1,529	5,638	9.3	12.8	10.0
	10-12	139	35	174	1,163	273	1,436	8.4	7.8	8.3
	Total	1,655	323	1,978	17,265	3,977	21,242	10.4	12.3	10.7
1995	< 1	301	35	336	4,243	526	4,769	14.1	15.0	14.2
	1- 4	588	103	691	4,634	1,228	5,862	7.9	11.9	8.5
	5- 9	459	113	572	3,535	816	4,351	7.7	7.2	7.6
	10-12	179	41	220	1,611	318	1,929	9.0	7.8	8.8
	Total	1,527	292	1,819	14,023	2,888	16,911	9.2	9.9	9.3
1996*	< 1	251	36	287	3,095	1,180	4,275	12.3	32.8	14.9
	1- 4	513	83	596	3,825	1,164	4,989	7.5	14.0	8.4
	5- 9	447	88	535	3,887	724	4,611	8.7	8.2	8.6
	10-12	165	30	195	1,565	266	1,831	9.5	8.9	9.4
	Total	1,376	237	1,613	12,372	3,334	15,706	9.0	14.1	9.7

* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

Pediatric HIV / AIDS Hospitalizations by Age, Length of Stay and Percent of Days New York State, 1996

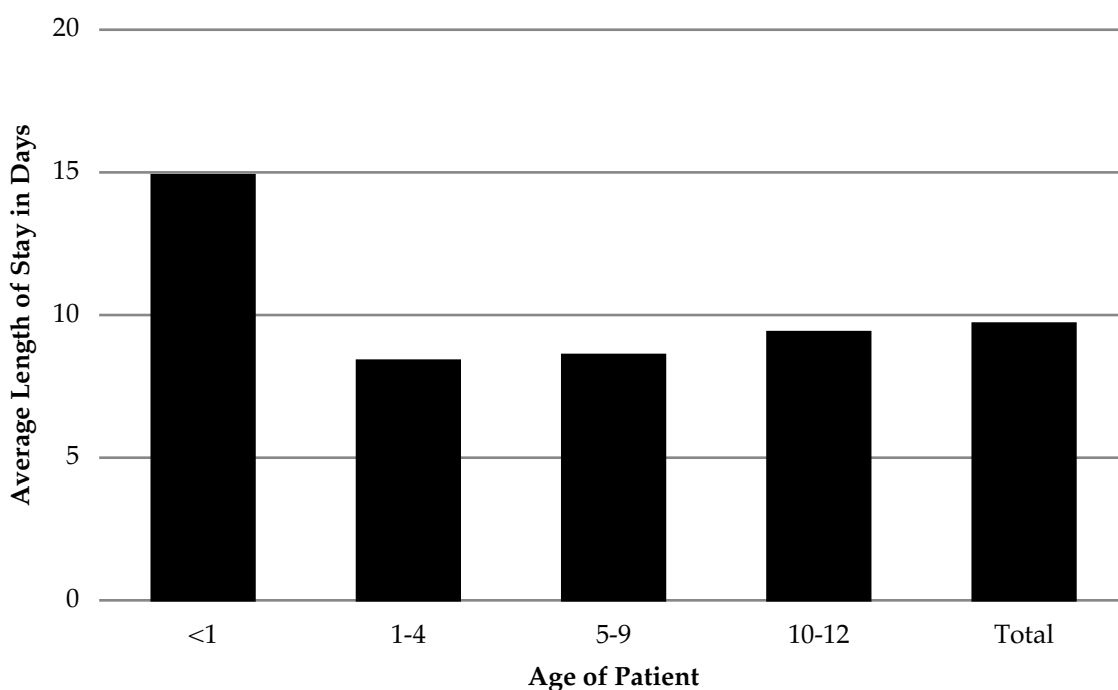


**Percent Discharges
by Age**



**Percent Hospital
Days by Age**

Length of Stay by Age



HIV / AIDS Tuberculosis Hospitalizations and Length of Stay

New York State, 1990 - 1996 *

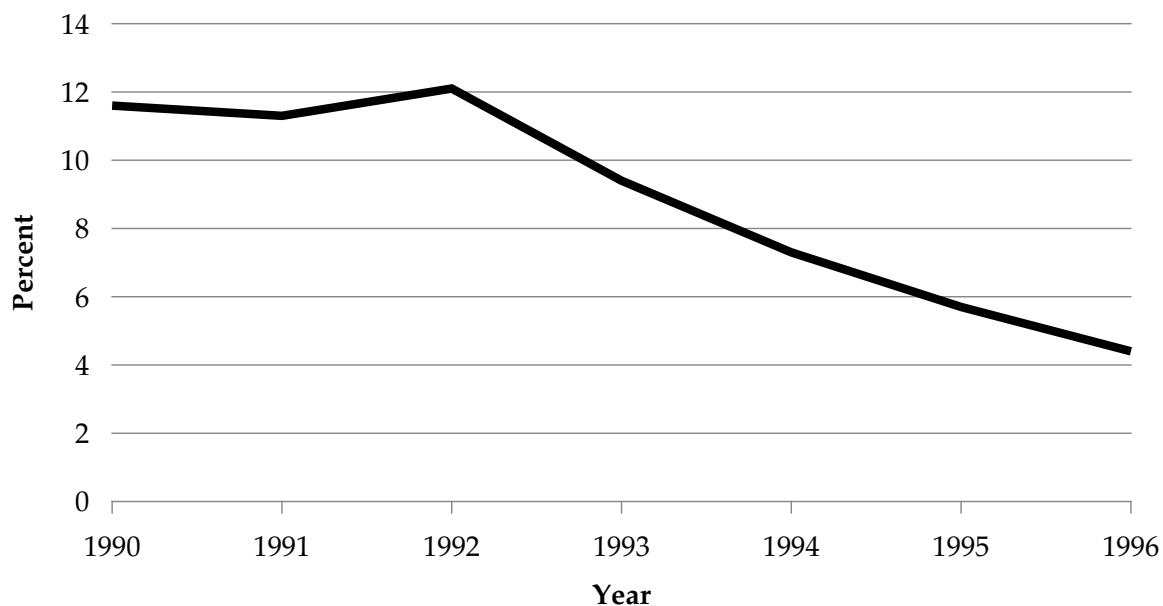
	Year	HIV/AIDS TB Discharges	TB Discharges as % of all HIV/AIDS Discharges	HIV/AIDS TB Discharges Average Length of Stay
New York City	1990	3,984	11.6	30.4
	1991	4,809	11.3	28.3
	1992	5,876	12.1	27.9
	1993	4,869	9.4	28.7
	1994	3,878	7.3	26.0
	1995	3,114	5.8	23.8
	1996*	2,138	4.4	23.9
Rest of State	1990	265	3.6	27.2
	1991	279	3.2	20.8
	1992	391	4.0	21.2
	1993	363	3.5	21.4
	1994	275	2.5	25.9
	1995	231	2.0	20.0
	1996*	183	1.7	17.5
Total New York State	1990	4,249	10.2	30.2
	1991	5,088	9.9	27.9
	1992	6,267	10.8	27.5
	1993	5,232	8.4	28.2
	1994	4,153	6.5	26.0
	1995	3,345	5.1	23.5
	1996*	2,321	4.0	23.4

* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

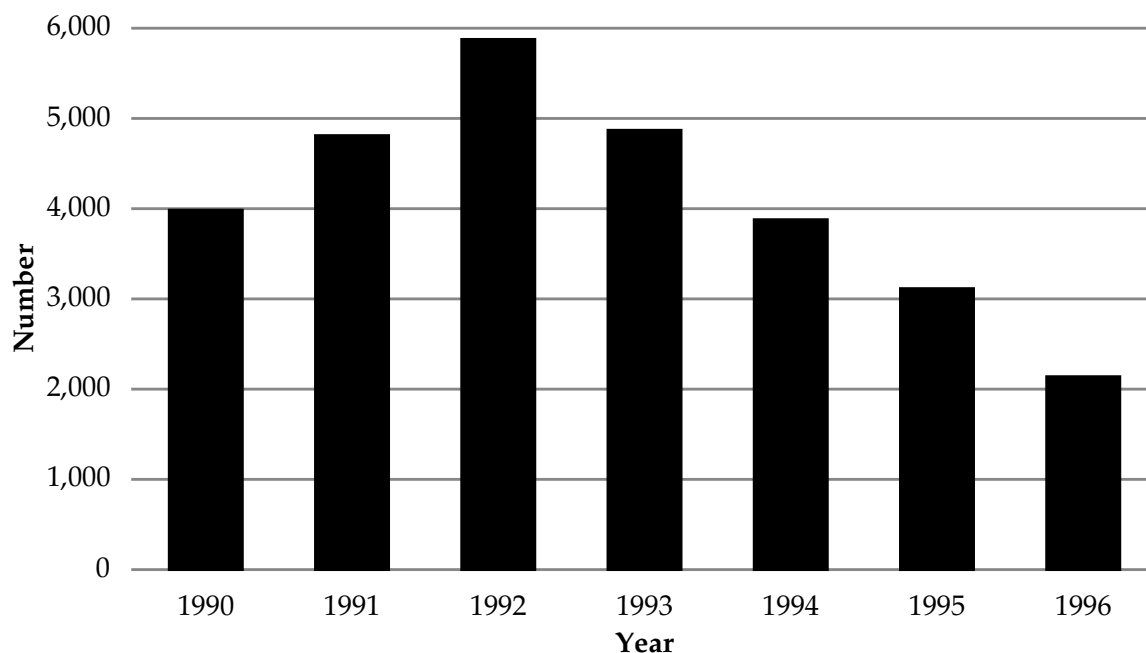
HIV / AIDS Hospitalizations of Patients with Tuberculosis

New York City, 1990 - 1996*

Percent of New York City HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges with TB



Number of New York City HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges with TB



* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics

by Hospital Location

New York State, 1990 - 1996

		HIV/AIDS Discharges	HIV/AIDS Discharges as % of Total	HIV/AIDS Hospital Days	Days as % of Total	Average Length of Stay	Average Daily Census
1990	New York City	34,388	82.3	676,298	85.7	19.7	1,853
	Bronx	5,696	13.6	106,361	13.5	18.7	291
	Manhattan	19,214	46.0	377,984	47.9	19.7	1,036
	Brooklyn	5,919	14.2	124,489	15.8	21.0	341
	Queens	2,684	6.4	55,448	7.0	20.7	152
	Staten Island	875	2.1	12,016	1.5	13.7	33
	Rest of State	7,409	17.7	113,212	14.3	15.3	310
	State Total	41,797	100.0	789,510	100.0	18.9	2,163
1991	New York City	42,602	83.0	782,813	86.5	18.4	2,145
	Bronx	7,723	15.0	128,666	14.2	16.7	353
	Manhattan	22,695	44.2	429,527	47.4	18.9	1,177
	Brooklyn	7,500	14.6	147,504	16.3	19.7	404
	Queens	3,227	6.3	61,518	6.8	19.1	169
	Staten Island	1,457	2.8	15,598	1.7	10.7	43
	Rest of State	8,720	17.0	122,655	13.5	14.1	336
	State Total	51,322	100.0	905,468	100.0	17.6	2,481
1992	New York City	48,508	83.2	834,511	86.2	17.2	2,280
	Bronx	9,034	15.5	135,545	14.0	15.0	370
	Manhattan	25,331	43.5	453,460	46.8	17.9	1,239
	Brooklyn	8,651	14.8	159,988	16.5	18.5	437
	Queens	3,851	6.6	68,069	7.0	17.7	186
	Staten Island	1,641	2.8	17,449	1.8	10.6	48
	Rest of State	9,783	16.8	133,973	13.8	13.7	366
	State Total	58,291	100.0	968,484	100.0	16.6	2,646
1993	New York City	51,796	83.3	872,340	86.9	16.8	2,390
	Bronx	10,258	16.5	153,260	15.3	14.9	420
	Manhattan	26,169	42.1	468,045	46.6	17.9	1,282
	Brooklyn	9,326	15.0	167,466	16.7	18.0	459
	Queens	4,243	6.8	65,253	6.5	15.4	179
	Staten Island	1,800	2.9	18,316	1.8	10.2	50
	Rest of State	10,357	16.7	131,267	13.1	12.7	360
	State Total	62,153	100.0	1,003,607	100.0	16.1	2,750

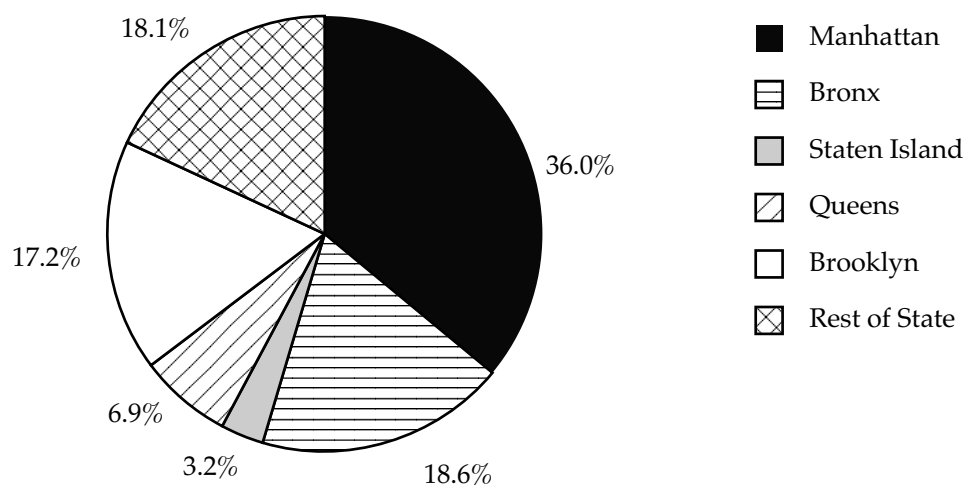
HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Location (continued)

		HIV/AIDS Discharges	HIV/AIDS Discharges as % of Total	HIV/AIDS Hospital Days	Days as % of Total	Average Length of Stay	Average Daily Census
1994	New York City	53,468	83.1	831,338	85.8	15.5	2,278
	Bronx	10,874	16.9	151,231	15.6	13.9	414
	Manhattan	25,522	39.6	429,144	44.3	16.8	1,176
	Brooklyn	10,369	16.1	164,721	17.0	15.9	451
	Queens	4,511	7.0	65,644	6.8	14.6	180
	Staten Island	2,192	3.4	20,598	2.1	9.4	56
	Rest of State	10,911	16.9	137,051	14.2	12.6	375
	State Total	64,379	100.0	968,389	100.0	15.0	2,653
1995	New York City	54,085	82.2	724,234	84.6	13.4	1,984
	Bronx	11,444	17.4	137,298	16.0	12.0	376
	Manhattan	25,114	38.2	369,411	43.1	14.7	1,012
	Brooklyn	10,921	16.6	143,839	16.8	13.2	394
	Queens	4,468	6.8	55,004	6.4	12.3	151
	Staten Island	2,138	3.2	18,682	2.2	8.7	51
	Rest of State	11,724	17.8	132,022	15.4	11.3	362
	State Total	65,809	100.0	856,256	100.0	13.0	2,346
1996*	New York City	48,100	81.9	575,497	84.1	12.0	1,572
	Bronx	10,944	18.6	113,351	16.6	10.4	310
	Manhattan	21,128	36.0	286,059	41.8	13.5	782
	Brooklyn	10,087	17.2	119,392	17.5	11.8	326
	Queens	4,078	6.9	42,035	6.1	10.3	115
	Staten Island	1,863	3.2	14,660	2.1	7.9	40
	Rest of State	10,653	18.1	108,483	15.9	10.2	296
	State Total	58,753	100.0	683,980	100.0	11.6	1,869

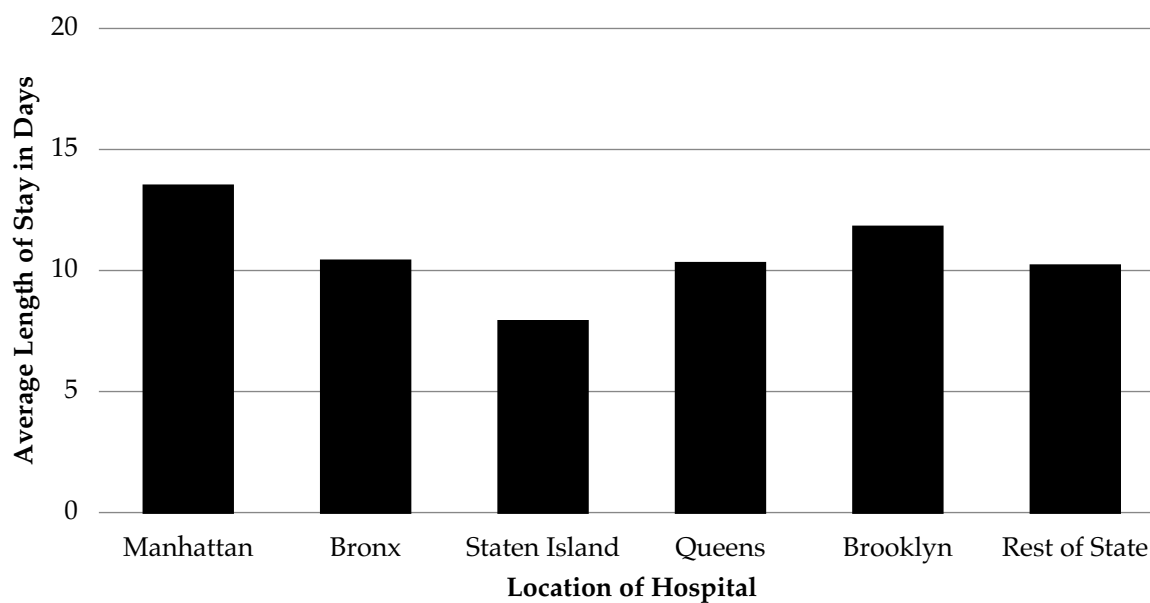
* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Location New York State, 1996

Percent of HIV/AIDS Total Discharges



HIV/AIDS Average Length of Stay



HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Auspice New York State, 1990 - 1996*

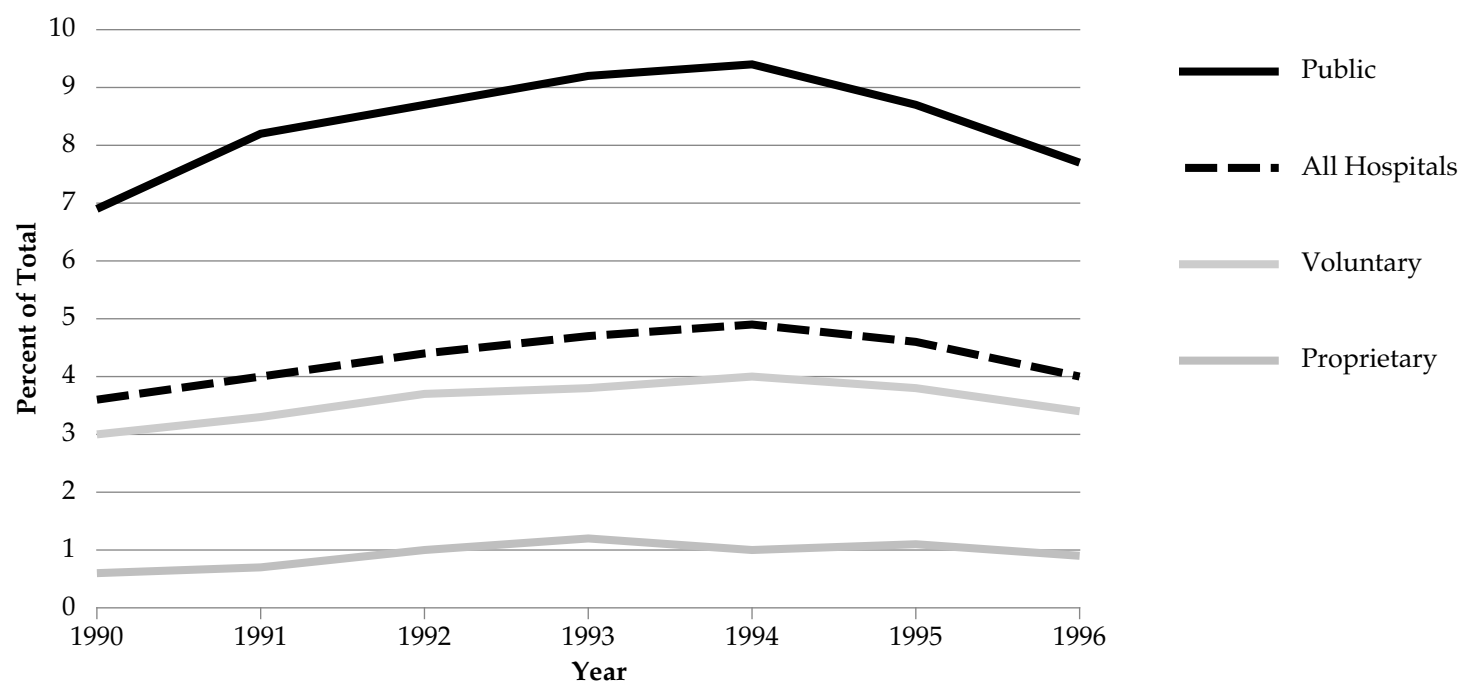
Auspice		Discharges	Discharges as % of HIV/AIDS Total	Days	Days as % of HIV/AIDS Total	Average Length of Stay	HIV/AIDS Day as % of all Hospital Days
1990	Proprietary	355	0.8	4,251	0.5	12.0	0.55
	Voluntary	29,955	71.7	525,776	66.6	17.6	2.99
	Public	11,487	27.5	259,483	32.9	22.6	6.98
	Total	41,797	100.0	789,510	100.0	18.9	3.58
1991	Proprietary	536	1.0	5,609	0.6	10.5	0.74
	Voluntary	36,438	71.0	587,473	64.9	16.1	3.31
	Public	14,348	28.0	312,386	34.5	21.8	8.30
	Total	51,322	100.0	905,468	100.0	17.6	4.07
1992	Proprietary	785	1.3	7,491	0.8	9.5	1.03
	Voluntary	41,739	71.6	639,297	66.0	15.3	3.64
	Public	15,767	27.0	321,696	33.2	20.4	8.69
	Total	58,291	100.0	968,484	100.0	16.6	4.40
1993	Proprietary	947	1.5	8,404	0.8	8.9	1.24
	Voluntary	44,101	71.0	655,918	65.4	14.9	3.85
	Public	17,105	27.5	339,285	33.8	19.8	9.20
	Total	62,153	100.0	1,003,607	100.0	16.1	4.69
1994	Proprietary	562	0.9	6,586	0.7	11.7	1.03
	Voluntary	46,513	72.2	637,063	65.8	13.7	4.02
	Public	17,304	26.9	324,740	33.5	18.8	9.39
	Total	64,379	100.0	968,389	100.0	15.0	4.86
1995	Proprietary	627	1.0	6,473	0.8	10.3	1.13
	Voluntary	48,148	73.2	573,571	67.0	11.9	3.82
	Public	17,034	25.9	276,212	32.3	16.2	8.72
	Total	65,809	100.0	856,256	100.0	13.0	4.56
1996*	Proprietary	622	1.1	4,820	0.7	7.7	0.99
	Voluntary	43,087	73.3	458,104	67.0	10.6	3.38
	Public	15,044	25.6	221,056	32.3	14.7	7.73
	Total	58,753	100.0	683,980	100.0	11.6	4.04

* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

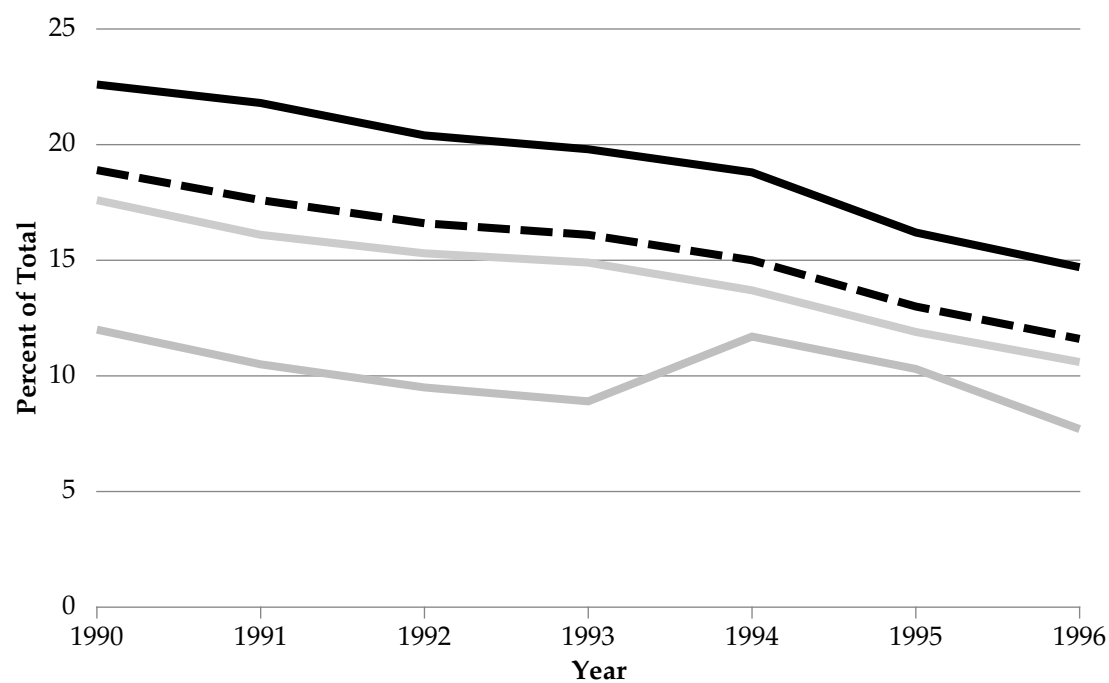
HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Auspice

New York State, 1996

HIV/AIDS Discharges as Percent of Total Inpatient Days



HIV/AIDS Average Length of Stay



HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics for Designated AIDS Centers, HHC* Hospitals and Other Hospitals New York State, 1990 - 1996‡

Location	Discharges	Discharges as % of HIV/AIDS Total	Days	Days as % of HIV/AIDS Total	Average Length of Stay	HIV/AIDS Day as % of all Hospital Days
1990						
AIDS Centers (22)†	19,086	45.7	352,676	44.7	18.5	7.68
HHC Hospitals	9,150	21.9	215,843	27.3	23.6	8.73
Other Hospitals	13,561	32.4	220,991	28.0	16.3	1.47
Total	41,797	100.0	789,510	100.0	18.9	3.58
1991						
AIDS Centers (24)†	22,328	43.5	378,984	41.9	17.0	7.64
HHC Hospitals	11,585	22.6	266,778	29.5	23.0	10.62
Other Hospitals	17,409	33.9	259,706	28.7	14.9	1.75
Total	51,322	100.0	905,468	100.0	17.6	4.07
1992						
AIDS Centers (25)†	25,981	44.6	418,494	43.2	16.1	8.40
HHC Hospitals	12,901	22.1	274,164	28.3	21.3	11.15
Other Hospitals	19,409	33.3	275,826	28.5	14.2	1.89
Total	58,291	100.0	968,484	100.0	16.6	4.40
1993						
AIDS Centers (29)†	29,522	47.5	465,694	46.4	15.8	8.54
HHC Hospitals	12,739	20.5	269,943	26.9	21.2	11.69
Other Hospitals	19,892	32.0	267,970	26.7	13.5	1.96
Total	62,153	100.0	1,003,607	100.0	16.1	4.69
1994						
AIDS Centers (29)†	30,862	47.9	449,762	46.4	14.6	8.68
HHC Hospitals	12,727	19.8	254,661	26.3	20.0	12.03
Other Hospitals	20,790	32.3	263,966	27.3	12.7	2.09
Total	64,379	100.0	968,389	100.0	15.0	4.86
1995						
AIDS Centers (33)†	32,917	50.0	418,007	48.8	12.7	8.02
HHC Hospitals	12,002	18.2	209,343	24.4	17.4	11.38
Other Hospitals	20,890	31.7	228,906	26.7	11.0	1.95
Total	65,809	100.0	856,256	100.0	13.0	4.56
1996‡						
AIDS Centers (33)†	28,401	48.3	320,692	46.9	11.3	6.80
HHC Hospitals	10,852	18.5	171,940	25.1	15.8	10.23
Other Hospitals	19,500	33.2	191,348	28.0	9.8	1.82
Total	58,753	100.0	683,980	100.0	11.6	4.04

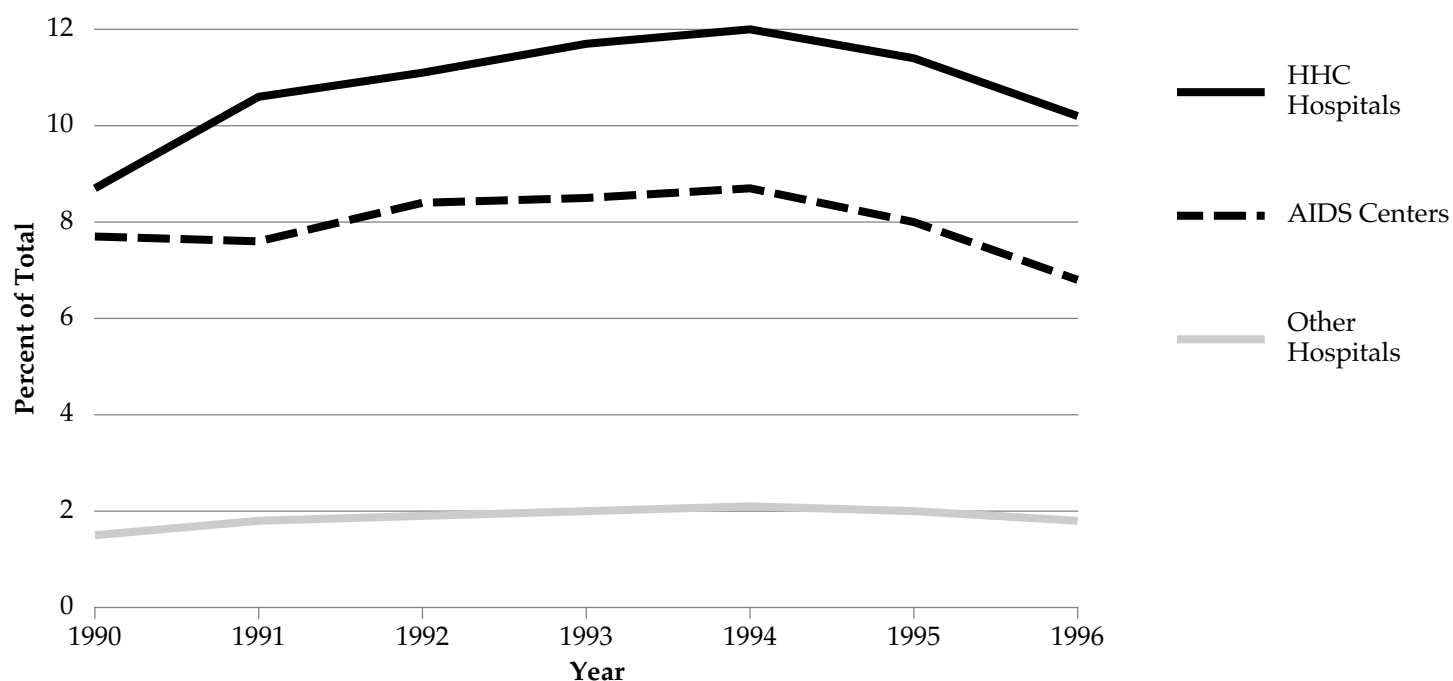
* HHC - New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation.

† Number of Designated AIDS Center hospitals.

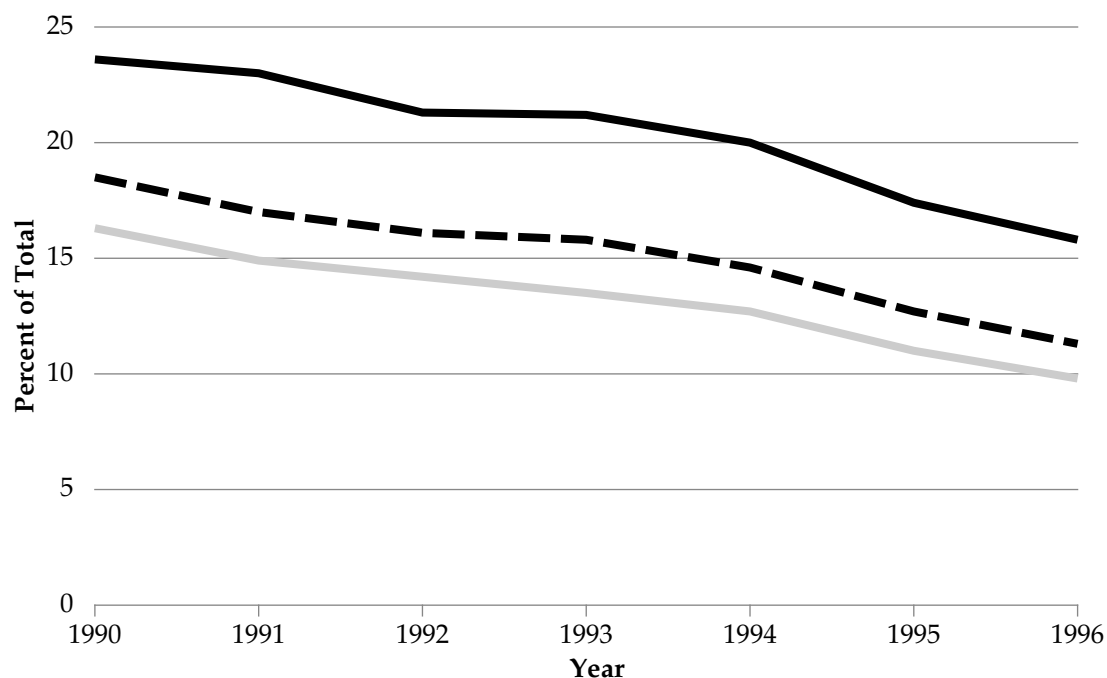
‡ Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

HIV / AIDS Inpatient Statistics for Designated AIDS Centers, HHC Hospitals and Other Hospitals New York State, 1990 - 1996

HIV/AIDS as Percent of Total Inpatient Days



HIV/AIDS Average Length of Stay

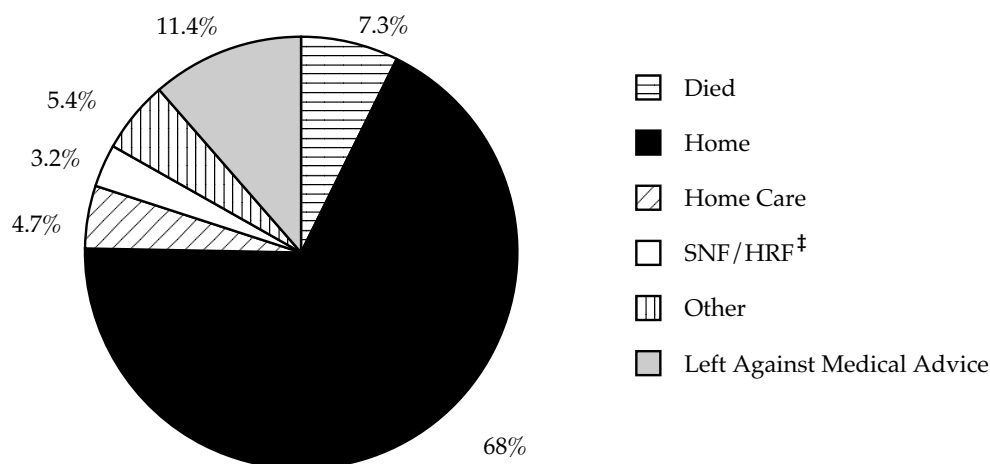


HIV / AIDS Hospital Discharges by Disposition

New York State, 1990 - 1996 *

	Home	Other Acute Hospital [†]	Skilled Nursing Facility [‡]	Other Institution	Home Services [§]	Left Against Medical Advice	Psychiatric Care	Died	Total
Discharges									
1990	29,116	426	209	1,390	1,063	3,991	126	5,476	41,797
1991	34,787	750	400	1,777	1,514	5,898	227	5,969	51,322
1992	38,085	778	600	2,265	2,343	7,866	209	6,145	58,291
1993	39,859	870	858	2,304	2,832	8,883	253	6,294	62,153
1994	42,141	786	1,331	2,239	2,936	8,389	113	6,444	64,379
1995	43,328	716	1,839	2,279	3,481	8,104	47	6,015	65,809
1996	39,955	758	1,885	2,383	2,758	6,700	33	4,281	58,753
Percent of Discharges									
1990	69.7	1.0	0.5	3.3	2.5	9.5	0.3	13.1	100.0
1991	67.8	1.5	0.8	3.5	3.0	11.5	0.4	11.6	100.0
1992	65.3	1.3	1.0	3.9	4.0	13.5	0.4	10.5	100.0
1993	64.1	1.4	1.4	3.7	4.6	14.3	0.4	10.1	100.0
1994	65.5	1.2	2.1	3.5	4.6	13.0	0.2	10.0	100.0
1995	65.8	1.1	2.8	3.5	5.3	12.3	0.1	9.1	100.0
1996	68.0	1.3	3.2	4.1	4.7	11.4	0.1	7.3	100.0

HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges by Disposition – New York State, 1996



* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

† Includes neonatal after care and other acute and tertiary care facilities.

‡ Includes skilled nursing facility (SNF), intermediate care facility and domiciliary care facility.

§ Includes home services and home IV.

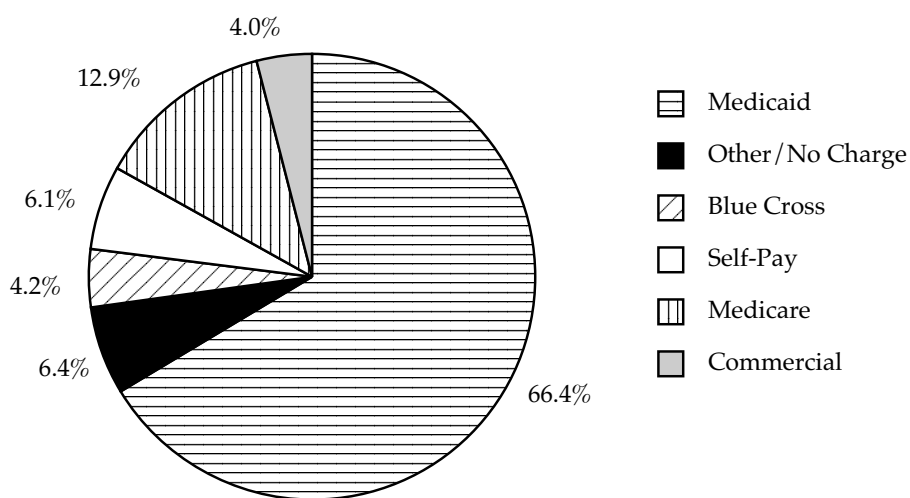
HIV / AIDS Hospitalizations by Primary Expected Payor by Year New York State, 1990 - 1996 *

	Self Pay	Medicare	Medicaid	Blue Cross	Commercial	No Charge	Other	Total
Discharges								
1990	2,529	2,092	24,936	6,773	2,652	741	2,074	41,797
1991	2,836	2,912	32,100	6,925	3,253	924	2,372	51,322
1992	2,944	4,127	38,049	6,372	3,433	795	2,571	58,291
1993	3,472	5,608	40,995	5,552	3,084	771	2,671	62,153
1994	2,423	6,323	43,914	4,894	3,259	24	3,542	64,379
1995	3,749	7,658	42,453	4,182	3,463	20	4,284	65,809
1996	3,602	7,561	38,987	2,492	2,346	261	3,504	58,753
Percent of Discharges								
1990	6.1	5.0	59.7	16.2	6.3	1.8	5.0	100
1991	5.5	5.7	62.5	13.5	6.3	1.8	4.6	100
1992	5.1	7.1	65.3	10.9	5.9	1.4	4.4	100
1993	5.6	9.0	66.0	8.9	5.0	1.2	4.3	100
1994	3.8	9.8	68.2	7.6	5.1	0.0	5.5	100
1995	5.7	11.6	64.5	6.4	5.3	0.0	6.5	100
1996	6.1	12.9	66.4	4.2	4.0	0.4	6.0	100

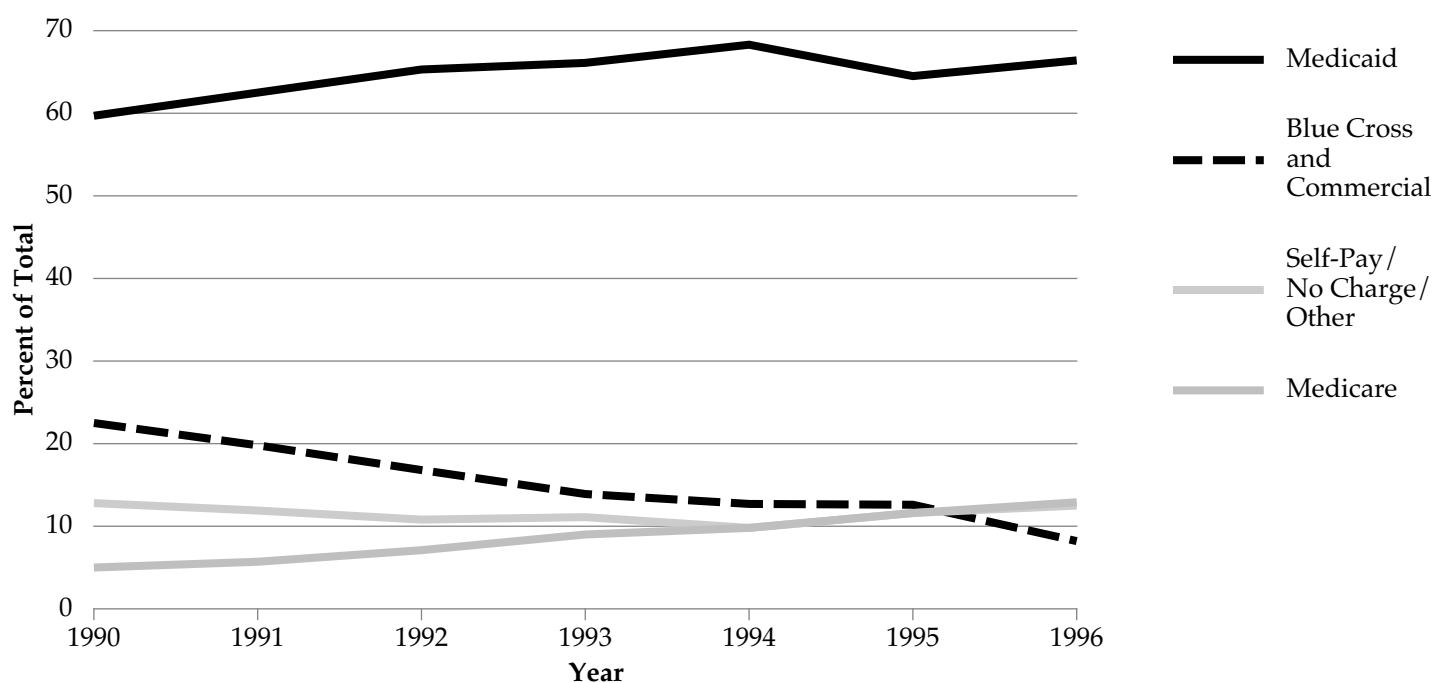
* Data for 1996 are estimated to be 96 percent complete.

HIV / AIDS Hospitalizations by Primary Expected Payor by Year New York State, 1990 - 1996

Primary Expected Payor, 1996



Primary Expected Payor, 1990-1996



AIDS Related Costs and Expenditures

The portion of New York State agency funding spent for AIDS-related programs and services rose to \$621 million in fiscal year 1996-97, up from \$579 million the prior year. State funds support medical treatment for people with AIDS including HIV counseling and testing, substance abuse treatment and mental health services. The state also funds a statewide network of community-based organizations that offer AIDS education and risk reduction programs and social support services for people with HIV infection and their family members. Housing assistance and other social services are also provided by the state.

Because many people who require treatment for AIDS depend upon Medicaid to cover their expenses, Medicaid accounts for the largest portion of AIDS-related state funding. Medicaid funding accounted for \$393 million in the 1996-97 fiscal year, or 63 percent of state AIDS-related funding. (Total Medicaid funding, including federal and local shares, was \$1.2 billion.)

Thirteen percent (\$82 million) of the total is provided to the AIDS Institute to pay for HIV

counseling and testing, and support community-based services. Ten percent (\$61 million) is provided to the State Department of Social Services for income maintenance, foster care and homeless housing assistance. Seven percent (\$46 million) goes to the State Department of Correctional Services.

Medicaid AIDS Expenditures

Medicaid expenditures for patients with AIDS-related illness grew from \$117 million in 1986 to \$1.2 billion in 1995. In 1995, almost 47,000 people with HIV / AIDS received medical treatment through Medicaid, at an average per patient cost of \$26,500.

Recipients identified as present or former drug users made up 54 percent of the Medicaid AIDS recipient population, but accounted for 69 percent of expenditures. These recipients' average per person cost to Medicaid was \$3,245 per month, twice the average cost of other HIV / AIDS recipients. Pediatric Medicaid AIDS recipients (ages 0 - 12) accounted for 9 percent of recipients and for 5 percent of expenditures.

Medicaid data confirm that hospital inpatient care is the

single most expensive component of care for AIDS patients, accounting for 62 percent of all Medicaid expenditures. Hospital inpatient care is also one of the most common medical services provided to these patients; 53 percent of all Medicaid recipients with HIV-related illness in 1995 had at least one hospital stay.

Over the course of their illness, the average per patient cost of treating Medicaid HIV / AIDS patients is \$96,100. Data from Medicaid records indicate that while most medical costs are incurred during the later stages of the illness, 13 percent of lifetime costs (\$12,500 average) are incurred before the patient reaches full-blown AIDS.

Estimated total AIDS expenditures are not being presented in the 1996 edition of *AIDS in New York State* because the methodology for estimating these expenditures is being revised. These estimates will be presented in future editions. The new methodology will resolve inconsistencies among current data sources, and also incorporate additional data sources.

Annual Medicaid Expenditures for People With AIDS

New York State, Federal Fiscal Years 1986 - 1995

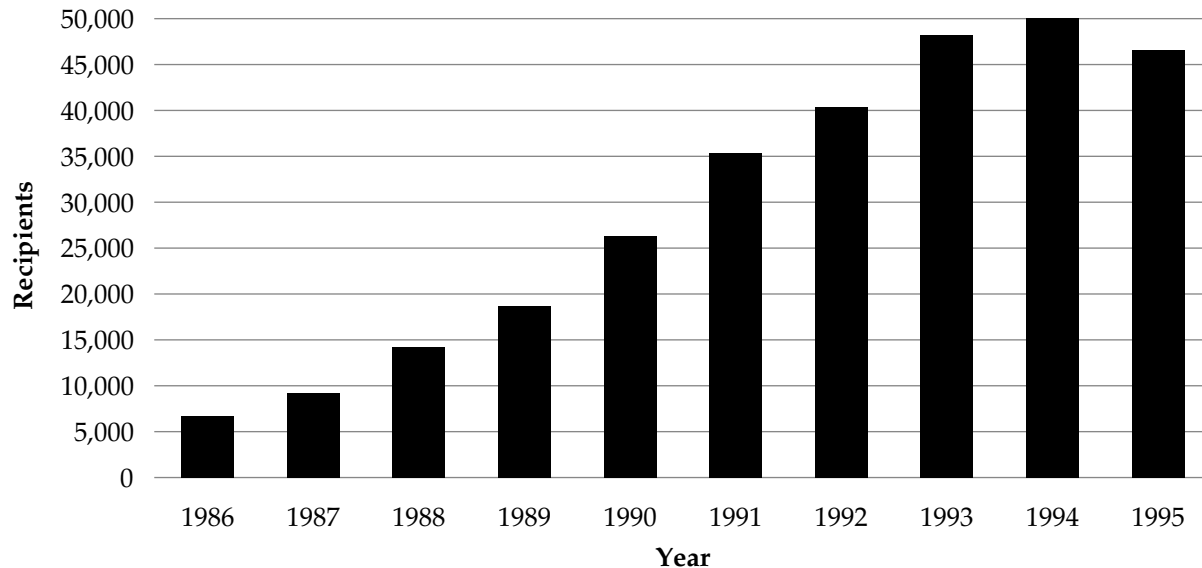
Year	Recipients*	Expenditures	Average Expenditure per Recipient
1986	6,653	\$117,325,196	\$17,635
1987	9,179	161,736,687	17,620
1988	14,183	323,046,167	22,777
1989	18,642	387,570,765	20,790
1990	26,284	574,162,381	21,845
1991	35,401	840,705,352	23,748
1992	40,331	942,158,083	23,361
1993	48,252	1,171,866,626	24,286
1994	50,044	1,294,535,758	25,868
1995	46,652	\$1,234,138,729	\$26,454

* Recipients are people with HIV / AIDS who received medical services through the Medicaid Program during the given year.

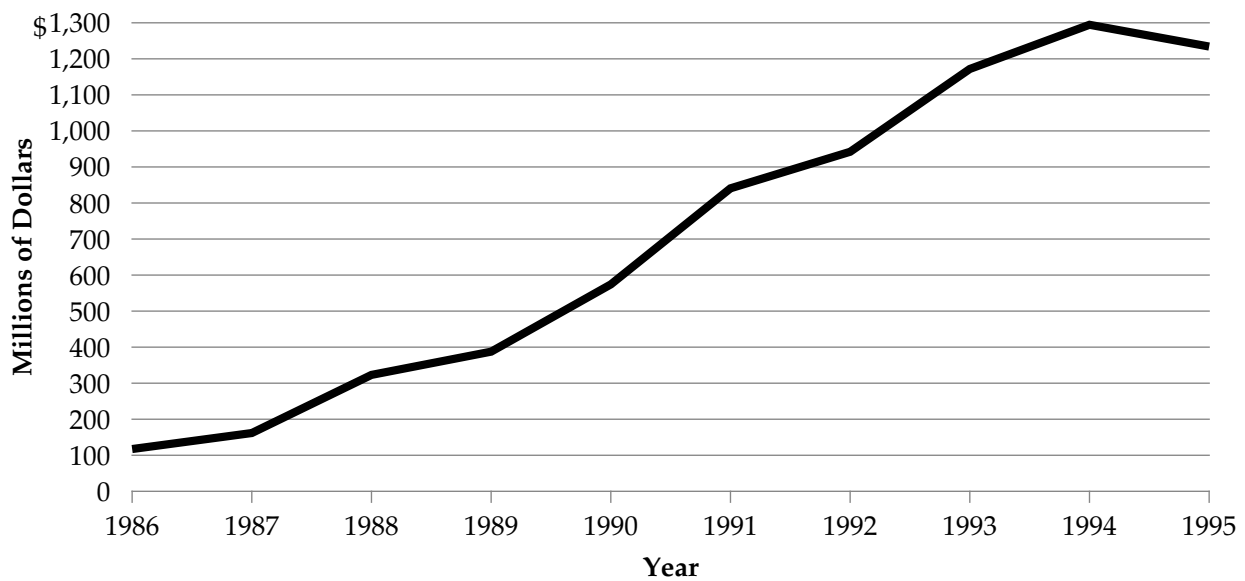
Annual Medicaid Expenditures for People with AIDS

New York State, Federal Fiscal Years 1986 - 1995

AIDS Medicaid Recipients



Medicaid Expenditures for People With AIDS



Medicaid Expenditures for People with AIDS

New York State, Federal Fiscal Year 1995

	Expenditures	Number of Recipients*	Average Per Recipient*	Average Per Eligible Month	Average Months of Eligibility†
Total	\$1,234,138,729	46,652	26,454	2,517	10.3
Male Adult	744,906,686	25,108	29,668	2,907	10.0
Female Adult	421,483,317	17,239	24,449	2,270	10.6
Pediatric (0-12)	67,063,095	4,268	15,713	1,396	11.0
Drug Users	849,483,938	25,022	33,949	3,245	10.3
Others	384,654,791	21,630	17,783	1,683	10.4

	Expenditures	Number of Recipients*	Average Per Recipient*
Service Category			
Total	\$1,234,138,729	46,652	\$26,454
Inpatient	762,599,805	24,662	30,922
Outpatient Department	54,682,291	32,111	1,703
Emergency Room‡	5,166,728	19,229	269
Freestanding Clinic	32,342,131	16,165	2,001
Physician	15,338,019	33,673	455
Pharmacy	94,443,002	38,474	2,455
AZT§	9,124,528	12,507	730
Institutional Long Term Care	95,807,497	2,101	45,601
Home Health Care/Long Term Home Health Care	78,850,861	7,354	10,722
Personal Care	8,127,700	1,109	7,329
Laboratory	812,859	13,146	62
Other	91,134,564		

* Recipients are people with HIV / AIDS who received medical services through the Medicaid Program during federal fiscal year 1995.

† Number of months enrolled in Medicaid during 1995.

‡ The totals for Emergency Room are included in the Outpatient Department totals.

§ The totals for AZT are included in the Pharmacy totals.

Estimated Lifetime HIV-Related Costs for Medicaid Eligibles with AIDS Onset* in 1995

New York State

	Pre-Onset† Medical Costs	Post-Onset‡ Medical Costs	Total Medical Costs
Total	\$12,515	\$83,590	\$96,105
Adult Male	12,188	84,605	96,793
Adult Female	15,013	84,719	99,732
Pediatric (0-12)	5,287	53,028	58,315

* Onset defined as first appearance of definitive AIDS-related diagnosis.

† Actual costs. Average pre-onset period was 23 months. May include some non-HIV-related costs.

‡ Projected costs from onset to death based on 1992 onset population and adjusted for inflation and utilization changes.

Estimated AIDS Funding by State Agency and Program

New York State General Fund

Fiscal Years 1996 - 1997 and 1997 - 1998

	(Millions of Dollars) State Fiscal Year	
	1996-97	1997-98
Program		
Department of Health		
Medicaid	\$392.6	\$401.0
AIDS Institute	82.2	88.6
Department of Social Services		
Foster Care	7.6	7.6
Homeless Housing Assistance	5.0	5.0
Income Maintenance	48.0	48.0
Office of Mental Health		
Inpatient	0.9	0.9
Training	0.7	0.7
Division of Human Rights	0.1	0.1
Office of Alcoholism & Substance Abuse		
Counseling and Education	4.1	4.3
Methadone	32.7	20.5
Department of Correctional Services	45.8	46.5
Division of Parole	0.4	0.4
Department of Education*	1.0	0.0
Total	621.1	623.6

* The Department of Education AIDS appropriation is proposed to move to the Department of Health in 1997-98.



State of New York
George E. Pataki, Governor
Department of Health
Barbara A. DeBuono, M.D., M.P.H., Commissioner